



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

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NOVEMBER, 1937

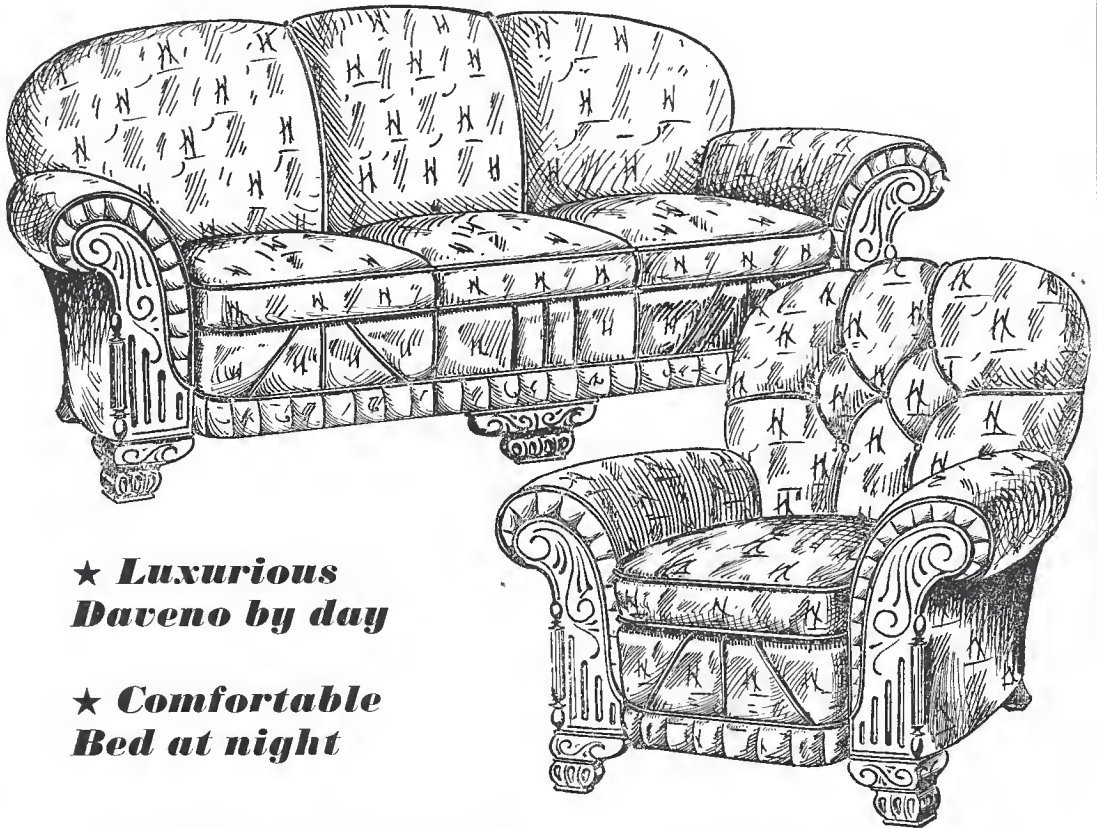


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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 14

NOVEMBER, 1937

NUMBER 11

The Use of Steam for Pumping Coal Mines in Scotland

From time to time we are fortunate in finding some few scraps of history relating to the work of mining coal in years past. Through the kindness of a friend, a Scottish Mining Engineer and Manager, we bring to our readers the story of the second steam engine installed in a Scottish colliery.

The crude character of the apparatus together with low steam pressure and consequent lack of capacity, then confined the use of the steam engine to the more simple work of pumping water, the use of steam for hoisting purposes only coming later, when perfection of control and higher steam pressures were made possible. As a first great step, the "pumping engine" marked an epoch in the then dawning industrial era.

NEWCOMEN obtained his first patent for the construction of a steam engine in the year 1712. From 1712 to 1720, a number of new engines were installed in coal mines in the Newcastle England, district. The record of the first steam engine installation in Scotland has disappeared but from an old volume, "A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland," by Robert Bald, Civil Engineer, Alloa, Scotland, and published in Edinburgh in 1808, we gather that a second steam engine installation was made under the terms of a license dated May, 1725, granted by the "Committee in London, appointed and authorised by the Proprietors of the Invention for raising Water by Fire, to Andrew Wauchope of Edmonstone, Esquire," in the county of Mid-Lothian, in that part of Great Britain known as Scotland. The license set forth that as the colliery at Edmonstone could not be wrought by reason of water, the liberty is granted to erect one engine, with a steam cylinder nine feet long, and twenty-eight inches in diameter, according to the method and manner in use at the coal work of Elphingstone in Scotland.

Apparently from the reference made in the license, the Elphingstone steam engine in the county of Stirling, was the first of that kind erected in Scotland, tradition indicating that the erection was made about the year 1720. The steam cylinder and some of the working barrels and all the buckets

and clacks (valves), were made of brass, somewhere near London. The common pumps for the pit were of elm wood with a bore nine inches in diameter and made out of the solid tree, hooped with iron, and brought from London. The cylinder of the boiler was made of lead, it then presumed that plates of iron, riveted together, could not be made sufficiently tight to carry the low steam pressure then in vogue.

We are submitting herewith a copy of the articles of agreement covering the Edmonstone installation, together with the details of the expenses as incurred by John Potter, the constructing engineer:

"ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, indented and entered into betwixt John Meres of London, Gentleman; Thomas Beake of the City of Westminster, Esq; Henry Robinson, Citizen and Mercer, of London; and William Perkins of the City of Westminster, Tallow-Chandler; and Edward Wallin of London, Gentleman, being the Committee appointed and authorized by the Proprietors of the Invention for raising Water by Fire, of the one part, and Andrew Wauchope of Edmonstone, Esq; in the County of Mid-Lothian, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, on the other part, as followeth:

"Whereas the said Andrew Wauchope has a coal-work, lying within his land of Edmonstone, Caldcoats, Newtown and Shaffair, and

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county of Mid-Lothian, which cannot be wrought by reason of water, hath therefore applied to the Committee for the liberty and license of setting up and using on the said coal-work, one engine of the said invention, for draining thereof: Now witness these presents, That the said John Meres and Committee aforesaid, for and in consideration of rent and other conditions, to be paid and performed on the part of the said Andrew Wauchope, have given and granted, and by these presents give and grant to the said Andrew Wauchope, his heirs, executors or assignees, full and free power, license and authority, at his and their own charges, to erect, set up, and exercise in and upon the said work, called the Colliery of Edmonstone, Caldcoat, Newtown and Shaffair, one engine of the said invention, and no more; the stem, barrel or cylinder of which engine shall not exceed nine feet in length, and twenty-eight inches diameter, according to the method and manner now used at the coal-work of Elphinston in Seotland, to hold, use and exercise¹ the samen engine, so to be erected, from and after the 24th day of June next ensuing the date hereof, for and during, and until the full end and period of the said John Meres and proprietors aforesaid, their grant and license for the sole use of said engine, being eight years complete next following and ensuing. In consideration of which liberty and license, and other conditions to be performed as aforesaid, by the said John Meres and Committee above mentioned, the said Andrew Wauchope, by these presents, binds and obliges him, and his foresaids, well and truly to pay, or cause to be paid, at or in the dwelling-house of the said John Meres, situate in the Apothecary's Hall, Blackfriars, London, as to the said John Meres and Committee aforesaid, their heirs, executors and administrators, or assignees, the yearly rent and sum of Eighty pounds lawfull British money, for the use of the said engine, enduring the foresaid whole time and period of eight years, by quarterly payments of Twenty pounds on the four most usuall terms in the year, viz. The Feast of St. Michael the Archangell; the birth of our Lord; the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary; and the nativity of St. John the Baptist; under the penalty of Four pounds for each of the said terms failzies,² without any deduction or abatement thereof, for or in respect of any taxes, assessments, royall aids, or other impositions, matters, cause or thing whatsoever; the first quarter payment of Twenty pounds to begin and be made on suelh of the said feast days as shall next happen after any coalls shall be raised out of the

said coaleary or coal-work, for sale, by use of the said engine: And in case the said yearly rent of Eighty pounds, or any part thereof, shall happen to remain unpaid by the space of fourty days over and after the foresaid feasts and days of payment above eondescended upon, whether the same be demand or not demanded, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said John Meres, and Committee aforesaid, by their servants, horses, carts and carriages, to enter into and upon the said engine, and the house, ground or place where the same shall be situated and erected, and to take up, distrinzie³ and away take the said engine, and the barrells, boylers, pypes, materials, and other things thereto belonging, and the samen to sell and dispose of, for the best price that can be gotten, and out of the money arising from the sale of the said engine and others, to retain and keep all the arrears of the said rent then due, and the coasts and charges of such distress and sale, and return the overplus, if any be, to the said Andrew Wauchop and his foresaids: Provided allways, and by these presents it is hereby provided and agreed, that if, at any time during the eontinuance of this grant and license, the coals within the said colliery and coal-work shall be wrought out, or the working thereof stopt, so as the said engine shall be laid in or cease working by the space of three months at any one time, that during any such time as the said coal shall not be wrought, or the said engine cease to draw water, above the said space of three months, not only by reason of any accident of not working the coall, or any stop in the engine itself, but also upon any accident whatever, that the said engine is not made use of, then there shall be a proportional abatement of the foresaid rent thereof allowed and given down to the said Andrew Wauchop, corresponding to the time that the said engine does not go, and is not made use of by him, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided allways, that the said Andrew Wauchop, or his foresaids,⁴ do timeously notify to the said committee, at the aforesaid Apothecary's Hall, the said accedent and stop of working, or not using the said engine, by a missive letter subscribed by him: And Furder, the said Andrew Wauchop and his foresaids, by these presents, doeth covenant and agree to, and with the said John Meres and Committee aforesaid, that he and his foresaids shall erect, use and exercise the said engine only and allennarly,⁵ in and upon the coall of Edmonston, Caldcoats, Newtown, Shaffair, and that he shall not work, get coal, drive drifts or ways under ground, by means

¹Execute.

²Failures.

³Distrain.

⁴Those previously mentioned.

⁵Solely.

and help of the aforesaid engine, whereby the water of any adjacent colliery or coaliarys, vein or veins of coall, belonging to any other person, shall or may be drained or eased, or be accessory or assistant to the same any manner of way, directly or indirectly: And for the better discovery and preventing thereof, it shall and may be lawfull for any servant or servants of the said John Meres, or Committee aforesaid, their heirs, executors and administrators, partners or assigneys, being thereto duly authorised, at all seasonable times, and by usual ways, to go down into the pitts belonging to the said Andrew Wauchop, there to new search and ride the same, and afterwards to ascend and come up from the said pitts by the like ways, without any denyall, disturbance or interruption whatsoever; As also, that he or his foresaids shall not erect or use more than the aforesaid one engine, hereby licensed: It is also hereby mutually covenanted and agreed by the parties above named, that in case the said Andrew Wauchop, or his foresaids, do not, on or before the twenty-fifth day of December next ensuing, erect the aforesaid engine in manner above mentioned, then and from thenceforth the present grant and license shall cease, determine, and be utterly void, anything in the premises to the contrary notwithstanding:

"Provided: that the said John Meres, and Committee foresaid, shall in due time provide and furnish the said Andrew Wauchop with a cylinder, iron barrels, regulator and other brass-work, within the limits and space condescended on, upon the proper charges of the said Andrew Wauchop: And both parties consent to the registration hereof, in the books of Council and Session, or any other judge's books competent, to have the strength of a decret,⁶ that letters of horning and all other execution necessary pass hereon, in form as effeirs, and thereto constitute

"their procurators. In Witness whereof, both parties have subscribed these presents, consisting of this and the three preceding pages, written on stamped paper, by Patrick Spark, servitor to Gabriel Napier, writer in Edinburgh, ATT Edinburgh and London, the twenty-seventh day of April, and twenty-sixth day of May One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five years, before these witnesses *respective*, viz. To the subscription of the said Andrew Wauchop, at Edinburgh, the said twenty-seventh day of Aprile, Mr. James Don, advocate, Mr. William Lumsdain, writer to the Signet, and the said Gabriel Napier; and to the subscription of the said John Meres, and

Comittee foresaid, at London, the said twenty-sixth day of May, and year foresaid, before these witnesses, Cornelius Dutch *jun.* of Apothecary's Hall, Blackfrairs, London, and the said Gabriel Napier, filler up of the last date, and witnesses names and designations, and marginal note, to which he and Cornelius Dutch are also witnesses.

A. Wauchope
John Meres
Thos. Beake
Edw. Wallin.

James Don, *witness*
Will Lumsden, *witness*
Gabriel Napier, *witness*
Corn. Dutch, *witness*.

"We the before-mentioned Henry Robinson and William Perkins, and we Cornelius Dutch and Foot Gregg, executors of, or otherwise deriving right from the before-mentioned John Meres, and we Gregory Beake and William Sharp, executors of, or otherwise deriving right from the before-mentioned Thomas Beake, and Benjamin Wallin, executor of, or otherwise deriving right from the before-mentioned Edward Wallin, Do hereby declare, we have received of and from James Wauchope of Edmonstone, Esquire, the legal representative of the before-mentioned Andrew Wauchop, the sum of Two hundred and forty pounds, which we accept in full and compleat satisfaction of the whole obligations contained in the foregoing articles and annuity thereby covenanted to be paid; and therefore, the said James Wauchop, his heirs and executors, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby discharged of the same for ever. In Witness where, written by Ezekiel Trengrove, of Apothecary's Hall, London, Gentleman, we have subscribed these presents, at London, the 10th day of December One thousand seven hundred and thirty-five years, before these witnesses, Edward Ray, of Apothecary's Hall, London, Gentleman, and the said Ezekiel Trengrove.

Wm. Perkins
J. Robinson
Corn. Dutch
Foot Gregg
Benj. Wallin
Grcg. Beake
W. Sharp

Edwd. Ray, *witness*
Ezek. Trengrove, *witness*

"ACCOUNT of the Expences of Edmonstone Fire-Engine, to Mr. Potter, discharged
1st July 1727

"An Account of Money paid for a Fier-Engin belonging to the Honourable the Laid of Edminston, by John Potter, Engineer.
"Imprimis.—To a cilinder 29 inches diameter,

⁶Decree

with workmanship, carriage to London and all other charges and expences, L.	250	0	0
"To a pestion,	9	10	0
"To a brass barrel, 7 foot long,	17	10	0
"To one brass bucket, and one clack, ⁷	0	13	0
"To charges of unloading the cylinder at London, and getting it on shipboard,	2	10	0
"To carriage of the pestian and brass barrel to London, land, and to Newcastle by sea,	1	15	6
"To charges getting them from Shields,	0	5	6
"Paid for elm pumps at London	53	5	6
"To one one hand screw,	1	17	0
"To charges putting on ship-board	2	3	6
"To carriage to Shields,	3	15	6
"To bringing from Shields,	2	5	6
"To one joynter,	1	15	0
"To a jack-role, with iron work to it,	1	0	0
"To two cast-mettle barrels, 9 foot long, and 9 inches diameters, and with expences after them	41	16	6
"To putting them on ship-board,	0	6	0
"Too carriage of them to Newcastle,	1	11	6
"To two brass buckets, and two clacks, 9 inches diameter; a brass regulator and injection-cock, and other cocks; sinking voulds, ⁸ injection-caps, snifting ⁹ voulds, and feeding voulds,	35	5	0
"To one jeck ¹⁰ for the wy,	0	12	0
"To charges of bringing the pit barrels from Shields,	0	10	0
"To two bags of nails, and three ladles,	4	4	0
"To the plumber's bill for lead, and a lead top for the boyler, with sheet-lead, and lead-pipes,	78	10	6
"To cariaag from Durham to Newcastle	2	10	0
"To the timber bouth ¹¹ in Yorkshire, for the engine, with carriage by land and water, and freight to Newcastle,	82	16	0

"Paid at Newcastle for ducs to the town,	1	5	0
"To charge more at Newcastle for loading timber pumps, boyler, and the rest of the matterials,	3	5	0
"Paid for the clearance of the boat,	0	4	6
"To 44 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. of chains, screw-work, and all other iron-work about the engin, except the hoops of the pumps at 5 d. <i>per</i> pound	103	10	10
"To plates and revet-iron for making the boyler,	75	10	0
"Paid for coals 16 s.; to a smith's shop 10 s.	1	6	0
"Paid for cariage of ironwork to Newcastle	2	5	0
"To cast-mettle bars for the furnice,	16	14	0
"To soder, ¹²	15	10	0
"To seven bends and one hide of leather	8	15	0
"To two brass codd ¹³ for the regulator beam,	5	14	0
"Paid for ropes,	19	16	0
"To grind-stone, and carriage of the same,	0	10	6
"To a cast-iron pott,	0	17	6
"To plank for the plugg-holes in the pumps,	2	10	6
"To iron-hoops for the pumps, with screw-bolts and plates for ditto, 18 cwt. at 4 d. <i>per</i> pound,	33	12	0
"To carpenter's work at the pumps,	5	0	0
"To two copper pipes,	0	8	0
"Paid Ste. Row L. 7, 7 s. his expences goin and coming home, L. 1, 15 s.	9	2	0
"To Ste. Row. horse-hire, and the horse going back,	1	6	0
"From July 12th to and with Dec. 1, 1726, being twenty weeks, for Ben and Robin, at L. 1, 10 s. <i>per</i> week	30	0	0
"To Ben and Robin coming and going	3	0	0
"To Jos. Black and Dan Simpson to bear their charges down,	1	10	0
"To post letters,	0	10	0
"To two bends of leather, which is at Edinburgh	2	0	0
"To four weeks for Robin,	3	0	0
"To six Swedish plates	6	3	0

⁷A ball valve.⁸Valves.⁹Exhaust valves.¹⁰Jack.¹¹Bought.¹²Solder.¹³Covers.

"To six bends of leather, at 18 s. <i>per</i> bend,	5	8	0
"To one hide,	2	10	0
"To carriage to Newcastle,	0	2	0
"To pains of going and com- ing upon account of Ed- minston engin,	50	0	0

L. 1007 11 4

"I John Potter, engineer at Chester in the Street, grant me now and formerly to have received from Andrew Wauchope of Edmonstone, Esquire, by the hands of Mr. William Lumsden, writer in Edin. the above sum of One thousand and seven pounds Sterling, eluven shillings and fore pens, and thearfore discharge the said Andrew Wauchope, his heirs, and all others whom it concerns theare of, and of all that I can ask or claim of him upon any account or acation preceeding the date hearof; in wittese weereof I have writting of and subscribed those presenes at Edmonston the first day of July One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven years, before these witness Joseph Holden. tacksman¹⁴ of the said Andrew Wauchope salt-panes near Muslebrugh, and Abraham Potter, my brother-german.

John Potter

Joseph Holden, witness.

Abraham Potter, witness

¹⁴Lessee or tenant.

Run of the Mine

The Appalling Number of Highway Accidents

THE very efficient State Highway Patrol employed by the state of Wyoming recently submitted a report of highway accidents during the first eight months of 1937, during which time 95 lives were lost and 879 persons received non-fatal injuries, many of which were extremely serious.

During the eight month period, 1,407 accidents occurred and 2,834 drivers were involved in the crashes, 93 of the above number of drivers involved in the fatal accidents.

Approximately one-half of the drivers were moving straight ahead when the accidents occurred to them, involving 68 fatalities. Eighty-five drivers were reported under the influence of liquor and 1,008 accidents occurred in clear weather with 818 accidents occurring in broad-day light.

Separated as to location, 356 accidents occurred on street or highway intersections and 848 on open roads, 110 accidents occurred on curves, 81 on or

near bridges and eight at railroad crossings.

The studies made by the Highway Patrol developed 572 drivers involved in accidents were speeding, 281 failed to have the right-of-way and 198 were on the wrong side of the road.

Of the 93 drivers involved in fatalities, 56 were Wyoming citizens and 37 were residents of other states.

The record speaks for itself. It is shameful that the fatalities for the first eight months should exceed the deaths in our coal mines, a most dangerous vocation, approximately nine to one.

True Then—True Today

LACTANTIUS, the name accorded Lucius Caecilius Firmianus, known as "The Christian Cicero," a famous Latin Father, apologist and rhetorician of the fourth century, in his "On the death of the Persecutors," wrote of the Roman government by the Emperor Diocletian in the following terms:

"While Diocletian, the author of ill, and deviser of misery, was ruining all things, he could not withhold his insults, not even against God. This man, by avarice partly, and partly by timid counsels, overturned the Roman empire. For he made choice of three persons to share the government with him; and thus, the empire having been quartered, armies were multiplied, and each of the four princes strove to maintain a much more considerable military force than any sole emperor had done in times past. There began to be fewer men who paid taxes than there were who received wages; so that the means of the husbandman being exhausted, by enormous impositions, the farms were abandoned, cultivated grounds became woodland, and universal dismay prevailed. Besides, the provinces were divided into minute portions, and many presidents and a multitude of inferior officers lay heavy on each territory, and almost on each city. There were also many stewards of different degrees, and deputies of presidents. Very few civil causes came before them; but there were condemnations daily, and forfeitures frequently inflicted; taxes on numberless commodities, and those not only often repeated, but perpetual, and, in exacting them, intolerable wrongs.

"Whatever was laid on for the maintenance of the soldiery might have been endured; but Diocletian, through his insatiable avarice, would never allow the sums of money in his treasury to be diminished: he was constantly heaping together extraordinary aids and free gifts, and his original hoards might remain untouched and inviolable. He also, when by various extortions he had made all things exceedingly dear, attempted by an ordinance to limit their prices. Then much blood was shed

for the veriest trifles; men were afraid to expose aught to sale, and the scarcity became more excessive and grievous than ever, until, in the end, the ordinance, after having proved destructive to multitudes, was from mere necessity abrogated. To this there were added a certain endless passion of building, and on that account, endless exactions from the provinces for furnishing wages to laborers and artificers, and supplying carriages and whatever else was requisite to the works which he projected. Here public halls, there a circus, here a mint, and there a workhouse for making implements of war; in one place a habitation for his empress, and in another for his daughter. Presently a great part of the city was quitted, and all men removed with their wives and children, as from a town taken by enemies; and when those buildings were completed, to the destruction of whole provinces, he said, "They are not right, let them be done on another plan." Then they were to be pulled down, or altered, to undergo perhaps a future demolition. By such folly was he continually endeavoring to equal Nicomedia with the city Rome in magnificence."

Two Views of Grand Coulee Dam

WE HAVE heretofore expressed our concern over the vast expenditures made by the Federal Government in the construction of hydro-electric power plants built to supply electric energy to consumers, which, if effective, would take the place of electricity generated by coal fired plants.

There should be no opposition to new methods or new expenditures of capital if necessary production can be increased or economies in methods of operation can honestly be effected. If, however, money raised by taxation is expended for the production, we will say, of hydro-electric energy that will enter into competition with capital already invested in steam driven plants, then we hold that the real cost of producing hydro-electric energy should be set up, without attempting to allocate the major portion of the cost of the capital investment to flood control that does not exist, or to the creation of new agricultural acreage at a time when the Government is paying bonuses to farmers to cut their production of wheat, corn, cotton and live stock.

We may again be mistaken, but we are also inclined to the belief that when the Government, whether Federal, State or Municipal, undertakes large expenditures of the taxpayers' money in new enterprises, due consideration should be given to the capital and the labor engaged in, say, for example, the production and transportation of coal used in power plants.

The following article, published recently in the

"Detroit News," presents an interesting side light on the Grand Coulee dam:

"President Roosevelt said he was thrilled as he gazed upon the beginnings of the Grand Coulee Dam because it was 'four times bigger than any other earth-fill dam in the world.' Jay G. Hayden, Detroit News Washington correspondent accompanying the President, said: 'All the President saw at Grand Coulee was a massive foundation for concrete and steel rising a few feet above the water level. For this, virtually all of the original \$63,000,000 allowance has been spent.'

"Before the President's vision of a dam 'four times bigger than any other' can be fulfilled, \$55,775,000 will have to be spent in completing the earthwork, and \$67,000,000 for power house and machinery. Lacking this, the whole project will take rank with the Passamaquoddy plan to harness the tides, and the Florida ship canal, for which nobody but the President ever developed much enthusiasm.

"Hayden's calm newspaperman's eye, scanning the huge scheme, saw much that the President, in his thriller enthusiasm, appeared to overlook. The 1,200,000 acres of land proposed to be irrigated is mostly in control of banks and others who sniff a big speculation. Prices have jumped from \$15 to \$85 and \$90 an acre and are going higher. It is more than 200 miles to any big city in which electric power might be marketed. And the government will have spent about \$300 an acre if it completes the improvements necessary to get the land ready for cultivation.

"If possible political strategy is left out of consideration, but one justification can be pleaded for so huge an expenditure of tax money: Employment of labor. It is unfortunate that the President did not see the much greater need for a flood control program. Every year the country is subjected to stupendous losses because rivers that could be controlled go on a rampage. If the money that has been spent in beginning the tremendous, visionary, impractical schemes had been used for flood control, enough already could have been accomplished to insure the safety of thousands of lives and billions of dollars worth of property."

William Crawford Gorgas

AFTER noting a request for "items and incidents" in the life of Dr. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal during the construction period, we unearthed from a collection of snapshots made in 1910 the little picture shown herewith.

On November 5, 1910, a small party of mining engineers and their wives, members of the A. I. M. E., whom President Theodore Roosevelt had invited to inspect the canal work, visited Taboga

Island, about ten miles out from the City of Panama, where the convalescent hospital was located.

After leaving the hospital one of the ladies expressed a desire to climb up to the top of a hill that rose to an elevation of one thousand feet and which lay immediately back of the village church. Unable to locate the foot path that ran through a field of pineapples that covered the side of the hill, the writer accosted a coatless gentleman who stood aloof from the party, asking if he knew the location of the pathway leading to the summit. While climbing the hill we asked this kindly gentleman his name, he modestly replying, "Gorgas." The name came as a startling surprise, and the parade was stopped while the party was presented to the man who had eradicated yellow fever from the Isthmus and later from the world.



Dr. William C. Gorgas fourth from right, hat in hand.

Reaching the top of the hill we gazed across a splendid panorama of sea and land. The wind, although delightfully cool, was almost a gale, in fact it was so high as to compel all to cling onto their hats. Later the snapshot was taken, Doctor Gorgas standing fourth from the right in the foreground, his hat gripped in his right hand.

Subsequent meetings occurred and our little party carried away happy recollections of a great man, great in his achievements and great in his simplicity. The Panama Canal brought world fame to both its Chief Engineer and its Chief Sanitary Officer, Colonel Goethals and Doctor (Colonel) Gorgas, both of whom have gone to their reward.

Hands Out Honors

KING GEORGE RECOGNIZES AMERICAN AND
FOUNDER OF BOY SCOUTS

Among the multitudinous obligations of a king's coronation is the issuance of an honors list. King George did not escape it. The honors list includes persons in all stations of life, such as noblemen, noblewomen, politicians, actresses, bus conductors, policemen, seamen, nurses, telegraph operators, painters, captains of industry.

One of the notable names on the list was that of Dr. Lionel Logue. He was made a member of the Royal Victorian Order. This was in recognition of his services in curing the king of stammer from which he suffered when he was Duke of York.

Lady Astor, American born, and first woman member of the House of Commons, was made a companion of honor.

Marie Tempest, actress, was made a dame commander of the Order of the British Empire, which corresponds to the knighthood awarded a man.

Queen Elizabeth's father, the Earl of Strathmore, not only was made an earl of the United Kingdom but was made a Knight of the Garter—an additional knight, not merely named to replace a knight who had died.

Lord Baden-Powell, who founded the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, was made one of the few members of the "Order of Merit" one of the country's highest honors.

And It Still Holds Good

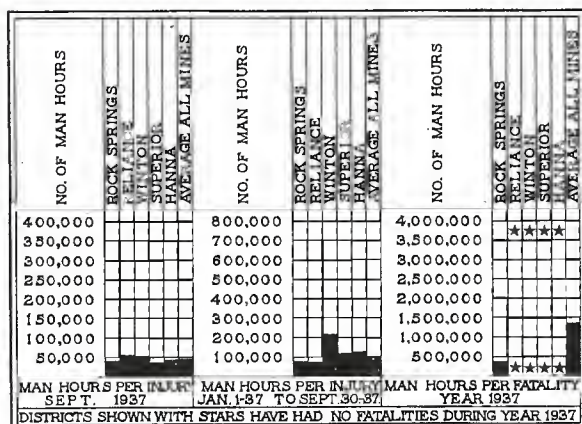
All the regal wealth of this continent was here for countless centuries, before our English-speaking race came to develop the land. But they made it a noble civilization, not because of the fertile soil, the abundant mines, the illimitable forests, but because they, your forebears, transmuted into a livable approximate to a just society the physical blessings of nature—through the social forces that rise out of the humble virtues of man's heart: duty, tolerance, faith, and love. The American pioneers—your forefathers—institutionalized in American government, and somewhat in commerce, and certainly in their way of living, a neighborly consideration of the rights of others. They dedicated the products of our soil, the output of our mines, the wealth of our forests, to the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that the people may not perish from the earth.—*From Readers Digest.*

At the mature age of 65 Izaak Walton scratched his initials upon a marble memorial to Isaac Casaubon, classicist and theologian, in Westminster Abbey. About two centuries later his offense was condoned by that great divine, Dean Stanley. Reading in his study late one night he came across Walton's confession of this bit of boyish vandalism. The Dean lighted a candle and entered the dark Abbey. The characters "I. W. 1658" showed clearly upon the marble, lending to the original tablet an interest it did not have before.

Over fifteen years ago, on January 14, 1922, the Izaak Walton League was born, in memory of one who loved the sunshine and the great out-of-doors, and realized that though one be an angler, one need not only to go for fish only, but just go a-fishing.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

September Accident Graph



LOOKING at our graph this month there is no district which has "No Injury" written in its column. Rock Springs and Superior each had two injuries and Reliance, Winton and Hanna each had one injury during the month of September. We had seven injuries during the month, one each in seven different mines. Only two mines went through without an injury, one of which has completed nine months with a clear record. It would be well for everyone to study the accidents which happened during September. Many of them were so obviously avoidable that it looks like a general let-down in safety. If we are to have safety in our mines each one of us must practice it every day. We cannot do enough safety work today to last us for tomorrow, next week or next month. Safety is an every-day proposition. Let us all accept it as such, and stop this trend of accidents.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

SEPTEMBER, 1937

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	27,874	1	27,874
Rock Springs No. 8..	40,054	1	40,054
Rock Springs Outside	17,600	0	No Injury
Total.....	85,528	2	42,764
Reliance No. 1.....	33,859	1	33,859
Reliance No. 7.....	12,502	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	10,500	0	No Injury
Total.....	56,861	1	56,861

Winton No. 1.....	43,932	1	43,932
Winton Outside	9,044	0	No Injury
Total.....	52,976	1	52,976
Superior "B"	19,019	1	19,019
Superior "C"	19,187	1	19,187
Superior "D"	20,573	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	14,812	0	No Injury
Total.....	73,591	2	36,796
Hanna No. 4.....	32,816	1	32,816
Hanna Outside	11,763	0	No Injury
Total.....	44,579	1	44,579
All Districts, 1937...	313,535	7	44,791
All Districts, 1936...	337,239	2	168,620

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, INCLUSIVE

Rock Springs No. 4..	257,614	2	128,807
Rock Springs No. 8..	330,274	8	41,284
Rock Springs Outside	159,002	0	No Injury
Total.....	746,890	10	74,890
Reliance No. 1.....	277,711	3	92,570
Reliance No. 7.....	75,509	3	25,170
Reliance Outside ...	82,390	0	No Injury
Total.....	435,610	6	72,602
Winton No. 1.....	363,153	2	181,577
Winton Outside	76,349	0	No Injury
Total.....	439,502	2	219,751
Superior "B"	179,536	3	59,845
Superior "C"	188,412	2	94,206
Superior "D".....	178,108	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	138,656	1	138,656
Total.....	684,712	6	114,119
Hanna No. 4.....	279,328	3	93,109
Hanna Outside	108,266	0	No Injury
Total.....	387,594	3	129,198
All Districts, 1937	2,694,308	27	99,789
All Districts, 1936..	2,688,611	29	92,711

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31, 1937.

Increase in the Number of Hard-Toe Shoes Worn

THE Employees' Magazine of April, 1937, carried a statement of the number of men employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company and those wearing Hard-Toe shoes on Jan. 31, 1937:

At that time the following situation was shown:

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WEARING HARD-TOE SHOES ON JANUARY 31, 1937

District	No. Employees	Not Wearing		Per Cent
		Hard-Toe Shoes	Hard-Toe Shoes	
		Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	
Reliance	379	379	..	100.0
Superior	623	605	18	97.1
Winton	372	357	15	96.0
Rock Springs	680	590	90	86.8
Hanna	309	200	109	64.7
Total	2,363	2,131	232	90.2

Since January 31st, last, a splendid improvement has been made toward the complete usage of Hard-Toe shoes by our employes, a total of 95.7 per cent wearing protective shoes on Sept. 11th as against 90.2 per cent worn Jan. 31st, last, the tabulation as of Sept. 11th set forth below:

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WEARING HARD-TOE SHOES AS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1937

District	No. Employees	Not Wearing		Per Cent
		Hard-Toe Shoes	Hard-Toe Shoes	
		Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	Wearing Hard-Toe Shoes	
Reliance	421	421	0	100.0
Rock Springs	690	684	6	99.1
Winton	424	417	7	98.3
Superior	630	619	11	98.3
Hanna	310	228	82	73.5
All Districts	2,475	2,369	106	95.7

Some of our employes will doubtless recall that in the article published in April, we promised to ask for the measure of improvement at the Annual Safety First field meeting held in Rock Springs Friday, June 18th, which was done. There remains but 106 men necessary to reach the Reliance standard of full 100 per cent and we sincerely trust that these men, particularly those at Hanna, will join with our Safety Department in an attempt to bring the record up to a 100 per cent basis.

That results are being obtained by the intelligent cooperation of officials and employes is well set forth in the increased number of man hours of exposure now shown over previous years per lost-time accident.

Utah-Nevada Safety Society First Aid Meet

The eighth annual interstate safety conference and first aid contest sponsored by the Utah-Nevada Safety Society was held October 1st and 2nd, 1937, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The safety conference was held on October 1st at the Newhouse Hotel. Several men of the intermountain region gave papers on various phases of safety work. On October 2nd the first aid contest was held at the Fair Grounds in conjunction with the State Fair. Eleven teams were entered in the contest, nine of these being men's teams and two being girl's teams. At the banquet on Saturday night Mr. George M. Gadsby, President, Utah Power & Light Company, was the principal speaker who gave a very interesting talk on safety. Mr. W. H. Walsh, Deputy Coal Mine Inspector and Mr. R. R. Knill, Safety Engineer of The Union Pacific Coal Company attended the conference and acted as judges at the first aid contest.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past nine months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be awarded at the end of the year 1937.

William Batters, Rock Springs
August Gentilini, Rock Springs
Carl Good, Rock Springs
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs
Ernest Roughley, Rock Springs
Marko Sikich, Rock Springs
Anton Starman, Rock Springs
Edward Willson, Rock Springs

Wells Anderson, Reliance
Mike Balen, Reliance
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance
William McPhie, Reliance
Louie Podbevsek, Reliance
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance

Tony Moreno, Winton
Stewart Tait, Winton

Gus Ambus, Superior
Angelo Angeli, Superior
George Bender, Superior
Frank Buchanan, Superior
W. J. Norvell, Superior
John Pilch, Sr., Superior

Robert Cummings, Hanna
Charles Higgins, Hanna
Geo. Staurakakis, Hanna

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to September 30, 1937

WITH seven injuries during the month of September, the standings of the sections took a decided slump. Four sections left the "No Injury" column and three others added one injury each to their total. This makes a total of 18 sections which have had injuries.

If we are to finish the year with a better record than we had in 1936 it will be necessary for all of us to do something about it. To date we have had 27 injuries for the year compared to 29 for last year but the trend set up in September is in the wrong direction. The man hours per injury is still in favor of this year, namely 99,787, compared to

92,711 for the previous year. With three months remaining in the year, we still have a chance to keep our record above 100,000 man hours. Practice safety every day, both inside and outside of the mines, and we can accomplish our aim, and, in the end, we will live longer and happier.

Remember the drawing for the grand prize, a five-passenger automobile, is getting closer. Only men who complete the year without a compensable injury are eligible to participate in the drawing.

Take less chances at work and your chances to have a chance on the car will be better.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS							Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury		
1. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	35,749	0	No	Injury	
2. Ed While	Hanna	4, Section 5	34,692	0	No	Injury	
3. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	34,181	0	No	Injury	
4. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	34,139	0	No	Injury	
5. Joe Goyen	Superior	B, Section 5	34,006	0	No	Injury	
6. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	33,796	0	No	Injury	
7. Charles Gregory	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	33,530	0	No	Injury	
8. Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	33,054	0	No	Injury	
9. Franke Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	32,319	0	No	Injury	
10. R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 9	32,165	0	No	Injury	
11. Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	30,604	0	No	Injury	
12. Thos. Whalen	Superior	C, Section 2	29,568	0	No	Injury	
13. W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1, Section 5	28,868	0	No	Injury	
14. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	28,189	0	No	Injury	
15. Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	28,112	0	No	Injury	
16. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	27,958	0	No	Injury	
17. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	27,699	0	No	Injury	
18. Sam Gillilan	Superior	D, Section 2	27,559	0	No	Injury	
19. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	26,733	0	No	Injury	
20. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	26,306	0	No	Injury	
21. D. K. Wilson	Reliance	1, Section 10	26,068	0	No	Injury	
22. Enoch Sims	Reliance	1, Section 7	25,914	0	No	Injury	
23. Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	25,872	0	No	Injury	
24. Paul Cox	Superior	D, Section 5	25,494	0	No	Injury	
25. Henry Bays	Superior	D, Section 6	25,396	0	No	Injury	
26. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	25,333	0	No	Injury	
27. Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	25,011	0	No	Injury	
28. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	24,990	0	No	Injury	
29. John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	24,605	0	No	Injury	
30. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	24,430	0	No	Injury	
31. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	24,206	0	No	Injury	
32. Steve Welch	Reliance	1, Section 8	24,080	0	No	Injury	
33. Joe Botero	Winton	1, Section 12	24,073	0	No	Injury	

34.	Superior	C,	Section 3	23,919	0	No Injury
35.	D. M. Jenkins.....	Winton	1,	Section 10	23,891	0	No Injury
36.	John Valco	Winton	1,	Section 11	23,877	0	No Injury
37.	W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4,	Section 1	23,653	0	No Injury
38.	John Traeger	Rock Springs	4,	Section 1	23,436	0	No Injury
39.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	23,359	0	No Injury
40.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B,	Section 2	23,086	0	No Injury
41.	M. J. Duzik.....	Reliance	7,	Section 3	22,925	0	No Injury
42.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	22,918	0	No Injury
43.	A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton	1,	Section 14	22,512	0	No Injury
44.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	22,491	0	No Injury
45.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	22,449	0	No Injury
46.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	22,449	0	No Injury
47.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	22,400	0	No Injury
48.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	22,260	0	No Injury
49.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	22,078	0	No Injury
50.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	21,574	0	No Injury
51.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B,	Section 6	21,476	0	No Injury
52.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	20,559	0	No Injury
53.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	20,398	0	No Injury
54.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	20,300	0	No Injury
55.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	19,201	0	No Injury
56.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	19,061	0	No Injury
57.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	18,900	0	No Injury
58.	Nick Conzatti, Sr.....	Superior	D,	Section 1	18,886	0	No Injury
59.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	18,704	0	No Injury
60.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 7	18,088	0	No Injury
61.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	17,647	0	No Injury
62.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	15,967	0	No Injury
63.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	15,211	0	No Injury
64.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	14,357	0	No Injury
65.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	13,545	0	No Injury
66.	Geo. Blaecker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	12,474	0	No Injury
67.	Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior	D,	Section 8	10,507	0	No Injury
68.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	2,793	0	No Injury
69.	Thomas Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section 10	2,268	0	No Injury
70.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	1,848	0	No Injury
71.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.....	Winton	1,	Section 20	1,407	0	No Injury
72.	R. C. Bailey.....	Winton	1,	Section 18	1,358	0	No Injury
73.	John Krppan	Winton	1,	Section 16	1,183	0	No Injury
74.	George Sprowell	Winton	1,	Section 19	1,141	0	No Injury
75.	Roy McDonald, Jr.....	Winton	1,	Section 17	1,092	0	No Injury
76.	James Herd	Winton	1,	Section 21	1,071	0	No Injury
77.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	33,271	1	33,271
78.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	32,858	1	32,858
79.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	32,802	1	32,802
80.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	29,771	1	29,771
81.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section 4	27,769	1	27,769
82.	Alfred Leslie	Superior	B,	Section 7	27,433	1	27,433
83.	R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	53,795	2	26,898
84.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	26,684	1	26,684
85.	L. F. Gordon.....	Superior	B,	Section 3	26,327	1	26,327
86.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	21,420	1	21,420
87.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section 1	19,019	1	19,019
88.	Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8	Section 15	15,099	1	15,099
89.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	28,371	2	14,186
90.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 9	26,803	2	13,402
91.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	24,626	2	12,313
92.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	23,373	2	11,687
93.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	19,516	2	9,758
94.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	17,290	3	5,763

(Continued on following page)

OUTSIDE SECTIONS		Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	District			
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	159,002	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	108,266	0	No Injury
3. William Telck	Reliance	82,390	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	76,349	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward	Superior	138,656	1	138,656
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937.....		2,694,308	27	99,789
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936.....		2,688,611	29	92,711

Safety in British Mines

IT is only in recent years that safety clothing has been seriously taken up in the British coal mines. Altho the accident rate in the British mines has been most enviable compared with ours, the last available international statistics showed the following comparisons:

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES PER 1000 MEN WORKING FULL TIME, 300 DAYS ANNUALLY, FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1934.

United States	4.26
Germany	2.23
Great Britain	1.34
France	1.03

From the "Colliery Guardian," issue of Sept. 17th, we abstract the following statement covering the use of protective equipment in mines, which is taken from the annual report of "The Safety in Mines Research Board."

"Protective Equipment.—Satisfactory progress has continued to be made both in the development and use of protective equipment, and one of the most important and encouraging aspects in regard to its introduction is the growing desire on the part of the workmen themselves to adopt the equipment. Attention has been mainly directed to the further development of the existing types of protective equipment by maintaining close co-operation between the industry and the manufacturers and in consequence, as the outcome of experience, the various items have been very considerably improved. It can now be stated that the value of protective equipment in accident prevention has been conclusively proved. That the subject forms an essential part of any accident prevention programme is rapidly becoming appreciated by those engaged in the mining industry.

"At one large group of collieries where an intensive safety campaign, including the extensive use of protective equipment, has been carried out, a very considerable reduction in the aggregate number of three-day injuries to the head, hand, foot and eye has been effected, the total number of these injuries having been reduced by approximately 35 per cent in the

last two years. It is, however, evident that the ultimate effect of the use of protective equipment in accident prevention is not yet universally apparent, and definite figures as to its full benefit will be lacking until a larger percentage of the mines and workmen more fully adopt the equipment. In individual mines the good effects are already evident.

"Hard hats are being introduced into the industry at the rate of over 12,000 a month, and during the year over 150,000 made in this country were supplied to British mines, making a total of nearly 300,000 in the last two years. The use of hard hats is now well established in all the coal fields, and some remarkable reductions in head injuries following the introduction of the hats are recorded in the report of the district committees. In one instance, at three collieries whose employees were nearly all equipped with hard hats, a reduction of 78 per cent, in the aggregate number of head injuries involving loss of work for over three days has been achieved. At one of these, in North Staffordshire, the head injuries have been reduced 93 per cent, between 1933 and 1936. It is now by no means uncommon to find all the underground workers at a colliery equipped with hard hats.

"The demand for gloves is steadily increasing. Apart from the use of special hand protectors by the majority of the attendants at the loading ends of conveyors, the use of gloves is at present principally confined to haulage operators. But in any operation where there is the possibility of hand injury it is an advantage to use gloves, and some miners, especially fillers at the coal face and men engaged in moving up conveyors, are realizing this and wearing them. It does not take long to become accustomed to their use and it has been found that, once the first strangeness has passed, many actually prefer to work in them.

"Safety boots, the protective features of which have been improved, are being widely used. They can now be obtained of as light a weight as possible consistent with safety and durability.

"Shin guards are being increasingly used by face workers even in seams of average thick-

Monthly Safety Awards

SAFETY meetings for the month of September were held October 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th at Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs, Reliance and Winton, respectively.

With seven different mines having one injury each, the safety awards were rather scarce. This left only two mines which were eligible for the cash awards and suits of clothes. Despite the fact that only two mines received these awards, the meetings were well attended, which shows that the majority

of men are interested in safety. The men eligible to participate in the drawings for the suits of clothes for the month of September were those employed in Reliance No. 7, which mine operated three consecutive months without a compensable injury, and those employed in Superior "D,"^x which mine operated nine consecutive months without a compensable injury.

Following are the men who won the cash and suit awards:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 each
Reliance No. 7 Superior "D"	Joe McPhie Pete Lemich	Andrew Havrilo Joe Mettam	B. W. Grove James S. Faddis	Harvey Fearn Nick Conzatti, Sr.
Total	\$30	\$20	\$10	\$20

Suits of clothes awarded Francis Eversole, Reliance No. 7 Mine, and Ben F. Zaring, Superior "D" Mine, Rock Springs Nos. 4 and 8, Reliance No. 1, Superior "B" and "C" and Hanna No. 4 Mines were ineligible to participate.

^xIncludes time worked in "E" Mine previous to March 31, 1937.

ness, where they have proved very effective in preventing leg injuries from falls of coal or stone. At many collieries all fillers at the coal face are so equipped. For the prevention of beat knee and beat elbow, knee pads and elbow pads, particularly for use by men working in thin seams, continue to be introduced with beneficial results."

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	28
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	28
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	20
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	106
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	29
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	417
Superior "B" Mine.....	10
Superior "C" Mine.....	29
Superior "D" Mine.....	314
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	8

*Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,529
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,109
Reliance Tipple	945
Winton Tipple	2,729
Superior "B" Tipple.....	197
Superior "C" Tipple.....	3,003
Superior "D" Tipple.....	183
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	366

*General Outside
Employees
Calendar Days*

Rock Springs	1,841
Reliance	2,113
Winton	2,326
Superior	2,598
Hanna	701

September Injuries

CARL GOOD, American, age 27, single, motorman, Section No. 5, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Amputation of right foot, heel of left foot deeply bruised and lacerated, toes badly lacerated and 4th and 5th toes broken. Period of disability estimated five to six months.

Carl Good had been sent to this entry to run the motor. There was only one of the two

units working. When he took the first trip out in the morning he was cautioned by the loading end man that it was customary to use two shoes in taking out trips of eight cars. In the afternoon a nine car trip was loaded and only one shoe was used. On the way to the parting, Good lost control of the trip and when he was unable to stop it with the mechanical and dynamic brake he evidently became excited and jumped. He jumped from the motor and probably slipped back, his right foot being run over and nearly torn off. The clearance was good and the entry clean at the point of the accident. This accident was avoidable.

ERNEST ROUGHLEY, *English, age 36, married, one child, machine man, Section No. 8, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Left knee and right ankle sprained and bruised. Period of disability 42 days.

Roughley and his partner were working in a crosscut. They had just finished cutting the place and were loading out the cuttings and cleaning along the pan line in order to finish the last car of the trip. Ernest was working about three cuts back from the face when a piece of rib coal fell and struck him. It is always good practice to sound the rib coal as well as the top where you are working.

LOUIE PODBEVSEK, *American (Slavish descent), age 24, single, motorman and loader head man, Section No. 4, Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Contused calf of left leg. Period of disability 29 days.

In the entry where Louie was working the coal is low and it is necessary when turning the trolley pole on the motor to open the controller. Louie was working as the loader head man and the motorman and when it became necessary for him to change a trip, a man was called from the face to run the loader head. He had taken a trip to the slope and had brought empties back to the inside parting and from there he came back to the working place with the light. Several cars had been loaded during his absence and when he arrived where the loaded cars were standing he decided to turn the trolley pole and couple onto them. He was riding with his leg hanging over the bumper of the motor and, as was necessary, he was turning the pole of the motor (after the pole was off the wire) when he opened the controller, but forgot to close it before again engaging the wire. The motor started toward the loads and his leg was caught between the bumpers of the motor and a loaded car. I am sure Louie will agree that this most certainly was an avoidable accident.

TONY MORINO, *Italian, age 46, single, faceman, Section No. 1, Winton No. 1 Mine.* fracture of both bones of right leg. Period of disability undetermined.

Tony and the motorman were going to bring

a pan from their old working place to the new working place. The pans were stacked in the old room neck and they slid the top one down to the entry and attached it to the motor with a chain which was about four feet long. This allowed the pan to drag along the ties and rail. They had gone about twenty feet when the pan struck a fish plate on the low side rail which threw the other end of the pan to the high side. Tony was walking alongside the pan between the tracks and when the end flew over his right leg was caught between the pan and the high side rail. This accident should be a good lesson to everyone handling pans in this manner. Stay in the clear and accidents can easily be avoided.

GEORGE BENDER, *Austrian, age 51, single, loader head man, Section No. 3, Superior "B" Mine.* Severe laceration of right ear and fracture of collar bone. Period of disability estimated six weeks.

George was working as a loader head man in one of the low coal entries. This was not his regular working place but he had run this loader head several times before so that this work was not new to him. He had loaded three cars and was going to run the fourth one under but had some difficulty getting the cars to move so he stopped the conveyor and was pushing between the third and fourth cars. The trip started and before he could get out he was caught between the conveyor pan and the car. George got himself out and the trip continued

**YOU MUST
HAVE NOTICED
that the man
who does
his work
well does
it safely.**

Man Hours of Exposure Per Injury - Nine Months 1936 and 1937 Compared

YEAR 1936				YEAR 1937			
Month	For Month	For Period	Ratio	For Month	For Period	Ratio	
January	291,952		100.0	120,139		100.0	
February	335,624	313,788	104.1	87,162	101,295	84.3	
March	281,704	303,093	103.8	180,461	118,887	99.0	
April	144,404	239,617	82.1	82,177	109,710	91.3	
May	53,584	146,601	50.2	113,288	110,221	91.7	
June	87,589	132,983	45.5	94,628	107,469	89.5	
July	60,610	112,879	38.7	131,970	110,048	91.6	
August	35,506	87,088	29.8	289,856	119,039	99.1	
September	168,620	92,711	31.8	44,791	99,789	83.1	

out to the parting. The grade at the unit is such that the cars are very easy to handle. With a little care this injury could have been prevented.

JOHN PILCH, Sr., *Austrian, age 63, widower, three dependent children, timberman, Section No. 4, Superior "C" Mine.* Fracture of right thigh and laceration and contusion of forehead. Period of disability undetermined.

John was the timberman in a room which was coming back on the pillar. The place had been cut and drilled and all the holes had been shot down by the night shift crew except the one in the lower right hand corner. The day shift crew cleaned all but the right hand corner, put up a crossbar and some lagging and had put the powder in the remaining drill hole to be shot. John was standing with his back to the face tightening a wedge under a lagging when a piece of face coal broke off along a slip and rolled over, knocking him down, causing the above mentioned injuries.

CHARLES HIGGINS, *American, age 45, married, Joy loader helper, Section No. 9, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Wounds of face and thighs, fractured nose and cerebral concussion. Period of disability undetermined.

The crew was loading top coal along the entry at a point opposite a high side crosscut. Charles was standing on the rear bumper of the joy, facing the low side and helping to keep the big chunks in the conveyor when a piece of coal about 8 feet long, 3 feet wide and 8 inches thick broke off the high rib, slid down the pile and struck him, knocking him face down into the conveyor. He had taken several pieces of loose rib coal down previous to the accident and they considered the high rib to be in a safe condition.

Obituary Notices

Mrs. Vera Henetz died at the family home, 1212 Eleventh Street, on September 21st. She was the wife of Alex Henetz, a driller in Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs, and had been a resident of this city since 1920. Surviving are her husband, three sons

and three daughters. The funeral services were held at the local Episcopal church, September 25th, Rev. H. C. Swezy officiating, interment in a local cemetery.

There died at No. 8 Wardell Court Tuesday evening, September 28th, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, following an illness of several weeks. Funeral services were held at the local L. D. S. Church, Bishop James officiating, on Saturday morning, October 2nd, the remains taken to Almy for interment. Mrs. Mason was a native of Scotland and had resided in this city and vicinity for over fifty years. Surviving are her daughters, Mrs. J. Rafferty (Reliance) and Mrs. James L. Libby; three sons, Charles (Lewiston, Montana), Andrew (Blackfoot, Idaho) and David of Rock Springs. The many friends of the family extend deep sympathy to those bereft in their time of sorrow.

Findley P. Gridley died at a hospital at Ogden, Utah, on October 17th, following an illness of a year. Born April 10, 1854, at Parkman, Ohio. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, one son and one daughter, besides several grandchildren and great grandchildren. He came to Utah in 1893, and of late years had resided with his son. In July, 1893, he was agent and Superintendent of the Pleasant Valley mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company (Scofield, Utah) and served in those capacities for several years. His last occupation, as far as known, was City Purchasing Agent at Ogden. The funeral services were conducted from an Ogden mortuary on October 20th, with interment in the City Cemetery at that point.

Crater Lake, in Crater Lake National Park, in southern Oregon, is two thousand feet deep, six miles across, and has a circular shore of twenty-six miles. It is surrounded by lava cliffs and crater walls ranging in height from 550 to nearly 2,000 feet. To preserve this wonder spot for the sole enjoyment of the people, the 249 square miles comprising the area were set aside in 1902 as a national park.

Poems for November

GEORGE ROBERT SIMS, English journalist, and dramatic author, born in 1847, dying in 1922, wrote plays which ran for years in London play houses, with others that became stock pieces for suburban and provincial theatres. Sims' most famous melodramas were the "Lights of London," "Two Little Vagabonds," and the "Dandy Fifth." In 1882 Mr. Sims published his "Dagonet Ballads," a collection of light verse adapted for recitation. From this little volume we have selected two ballads, the first, "Ostler Joe," was frequently used for parlor recitational purposes fifty years ago.

"OSTLER JOE"

"I stood at eve, as the sun went down, by a grave
where a woman lies,
Who lured men's souls to the shores of sin with
the lights of her wanton eyes,
Who sang the song that the Siren sang on the
treacherous Lurley height,
Whose face was as fair as a summer day, and
whose heart was as black as night.

"Yet a blossom I fain would pluck to-day from
the garden above her dust;
Not the langourous lily of soulless sin nor the
blood-red rose of lust;
But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew
in the one green spot
In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was
parched and hot.

* * * * *

"In the summer, when the meadows were aglow
with blue and red,
Joe, the ostler of the Magpie, and fair Annie
Smith were wed.
Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, with a cheek
as white as snow;
He was anything but handsome was the Magpie's
ostler, Joe.

"But he won the winsome lassie. They'd a cottage
and a cow,
And her matronhood sat lightly on the village
beauty's brow.
Sped the months and came a baby—such a blue-
eyed baby boy!
Joe was working in the stables when they told him
of his joy.

"He was rubbing down the horses, and he gave
them then and there
All a special feed of clover, just in honour of
the heir:
It had been his great ambition, and he told the
horses so,
That the Fates would send a baby who might bear
the name of Joe.

"Little Joe the child was christened, and, like ba-
bies, grew apace;
He'd his mother's eyes of azure and his father's
honest face.
Swift the happy years went over, years of blue
and cloudless sky;
Love was lord of that small cottage, and the tem-
pests passed them by.

"Passed them by for years, then swiftly burst in
fury o'er their home.
Down the laue by Annie's cottage chanced a gen-
tleman to roam;
Thrice he came and saw her sitting by the window
with her child,
And he nodded to the baby, and the baby laughed
and smiled.

"So at last it grew to know him—little Joe was
nearly four;
He would call the 'pretty gemplun' as he passed
the open door;
And one day he ran and caught him, and in child's
play pulled him in.
And the baby Joe had prayed for brought about
the mother's sin.

"'Twas the same old wretched story that for ages
bards have sung:
'Twas a woman weak and wanton and a villain's
tempting tongue;
'Twas a picture deftly painted for a silly crea-
ture's eyes
Of the Babylonian wonders and the joy that in
them lies.

"Annie listened and was tempted; she was tempted
and she fell,
As the angels fell from heaven to the blackest
depths of hell;
She was promised wealth and splendour and a
life of guilty sloth,
Yellow gold for child and husband,—and the
woman left them both.

"Home one eve came Joe the Ostler with a cheery
cry of 'Wife!'
Finding that which blurred for ever all the story
of his life.
She had left a silly letter,—through the cruel
scrawl he spelt;
Then he sought the lonely bed-room, joined his
horny hands and knelt.

"Now, O Lord, O God, forgive her, for she ain't
to blame!' he cried;
'For I owt t'a' seen her trouble, and 'a' gone away
and died.

Why, a wench like her—God bless her!—
 'twasn't likely as her'd rest
 With that bonny head for ever on a ostler's ragged
 vest.

"'It was kind o' her to bear me all this long and
 happy time,
 So for my sake please to bless her, though You
 count her deed a crime;
 If so be I don't pray proper, Lord, forgive me;
 for You see
 I can talk all right to 'osses, but I'm nervous like
 with Thee.'

"Ne'er a line came to the cottage from the woman
 who had flown;
 Joe the baby died that winter, and the man was
 left alone.
 Ne'er a bitter word he uttered, but in silence kissed
 the rod,
 Saving what he told his horses, saving what he
 told his God.

"Far away in mighty London rose the woman into
 fame,
 For her beauty won men's homage, and she prospered
 in her same;
 Quick from lord to lord she flitted, higher still
 each prize she won,
 And her rivals paled beside her as the stars be-
 side the sun.

"Next she made the stage her market, and she
 dragged Art's temple down
 To the level of a show place for the outcasts of
 the town.
 And the kisses she had given to poor Ostler Joe for
 nought
 With their gold and costly jewels rich and titled
 lovers bought.

"Went the years with flying footsteps while her
 star was at its height;
 Then the darkness came on swiftly, and the gloam-
 ing turned to night.
 Shattered strength and faded beauty tore the
 laurels from her brow;
 Of the thousands who had worshipped never one
 came near her now.

"Broken down in health and fortune, men forgot
 her very name,
 Till the news that she was dying woke the echoes
 of her fame;
 And the papers in their gossip mentioned how an
 'actress' lay
 Sick to death in humble lodgings, growing weaker
 every day.

"One there was who read the story in a far-off
 country place,
 And that night the dying woman woke and looked
 upon his face.

Once again the strong arms clasped her that had
 clasped her long ago;
 And the weary head lay pillowed on the breast of
 Ostler Joe.

"All the past had he forgotten, all the sorrow and
 the shame;
 He had found her sick and lonely, and his wife
 he now could claim.
 Since the grand folks who had known her one and
 all had slunk away,
 He could clasp his long-lost darling, and no man
 would say him nay.

"In his arms death found her lying, in his arms
 her spirit fled;
 And his tears came down in torrents as he knelt
 beside her dead.
 Never once his love had faltered through her base
 unhallowed life;
 And the stone above her ashes bears the honoured
 name of wife.

* * * * *

"That's the blossom I fain would pluck to-day from
 the garden above her dust;
 Not the languorous lily of soulless sin nor the
 blood-red rose of lust;
 But a sweet white blossom of holy love that grew
 in the one green spot
 In the arid desert of Phryne's life, where all was
 parched and hot."

Our second choice was likewise used as a recita-
 tion in England two generations ago. The author
 in a footnote confesses a not too strict adherence
 to the Lancashire dialect:

A LANCASHIRE LAD

"So you've gotten an offer o' marriage! There's a
 brave and comely lad
 Wi' a home of his own a'ready, and he's sighin'
 away like mad,
 And frettin' his honest heart out, just for a word
 o' thine;
 And he canna tell if you love him, for your cheeks
 give ne'er a sign.

"He told me the tale hissen, lass—he left me a
 while ago.
 You're makin' his heart a plaything, and wunna
 say yes or no.
 Look in your mother's eyes, lass; nay, dunna
 droop your head—
 There's nowt as you've need to blush for—a
 woman was born to wed.

"He's rough in his ways—a miner. He's grimed wi'
 the grime o' coal—
 Better ha' grime on his hands, lass, than grime on
 his heart and soul.
 Maybe your heart's another's—that finicking Lun-
 non chap

- As come to the town last winter—as'll leave again
this, mayhap.
- "Have I guessed your secret, Jenny; is that why
you won't have Joe?
You've gotten a finer sweetheart, and the collier
chap mun go.
Shall I help you to make your mind up, and to
choose between two men?
I'll tell you a tale o' sweethearts, and the lass i'
the tale's mysen.
- "I was summat about your age, lass, and a good-
lookin' wench, folks said,
When a chap as come to our village, a Lunnoner,
turned my head.
He came wi' the player people, he came and he
stayed a while,
And somehow he won my heart, lass, wi' his fine
play-acting style.
- "But I was a promised wife then. My sweetheart
was, like thy Joe,
A Lancashire lad, a miner, who worked in the
mines below.
He saw what was up, did Dan'l, and he came to
my feyther's place
Wi' a look o' shame and o' sorrow deep lined
on his honest face.
- "And he took my hand and he pressed it, and he
said in a choky voice,
'My lass, they say in t' village that you're gotten
doubts o' your choice;
That a fclly ha' come betwixt us, that your love
for mysen be dead,
So it's reet that I stan' aside, lass—yo' can marry
this mon instead.'
- "I was free fro' that day; we parted—for the word
that I wudna speak;
But he stopped to gi' me his blessing—he stooped
and he kissed my cheek,
And he said to me softly, 'Jenny, we canna be
mon and wife,
But if ivver yo' need a friend, lass, why I am
your friend for life.'
- "I went wi' my player lover—we were married in
Lunnon town—
For a month I was up i' th' heavens, and then I
came crashin' down.
My man got in debt and trouble, and the devil
came peerin' out,
And I was a drunkard's victim—sworn at and
knocked about.
- "In a year he had gone and left me—wi' a bairn at
my aching breast—
Left me without a shillin', to struggle and do my
best;
Left me in cruel Lunnon, wi' never a friend
anigh,
Wi' a fever wearin' my brain out, and a bairn
as I prayed might die.
- "I went mad with the shame and sorro—went mad
and the devil crept
Into my heart and told me to choke the babe as
it slept;
But I clasped it tight to my bosom, and, bravin'
the wind and rain,
I tramped fro' the city here, lass—here to my
home again.
- "I came like a ghost to the village, one cold, fierce
winter night;
I knocked at my father's cottage, and a man came
out wi' a light,
And I saw the face of a stranger—and I knew by
the words he said
That my father lay i' the churchyard—the last
o' my kin was dead.
- "I wandered away wi' my baby—it cried wi' the
hunger pain,
And again came the fiend to whisper 'Death!' to
my maddened brain;
'Kill it!' the devil whispered, and again came
the feeble cry:
God help me! the devil conquered, and I left the
child to die.
- "I laid it down by a hayrick that stood in a field
o' snow,
I tore down the hay and hid it, and the tempter
whispered, 'Go!'
Then I fled, but there rose behind me the cry of
my murdered child,
And the storm fiend seemed to mock me as the
night grew fierce and wild.
- "I fled wi' the feet of terror, and ever behind me
came
A phantom that tracked my footsteps, and shouted
and called my name,
That cried to the heavens 'Murder!' And I thought
in my mad despair
That a hundred eyes were watchin'—I could see
them everywhere.
- "On I fled, though the storm grew fiercer, and the
blindin' snow fell thick,
Till I sank on the frozen highway—giddy, and
faint, and sick;
And a merciful sleep crept o'er me—and then
came a long, strange dream;
I woke—in a close, dark waggon—I woke wi' a
stifled scream.
- "A woman was stannin' by me; she lifted a lan-
tern high,
And whispered me, 'Don't be afear, lass, you
hain't a-goin' to die.
We found you asleep in the roadway—asleep in
the driftin' snow—
And we're takin' you to the workhouse, if you've
nowhere else to go.'

"'Twas some gipsy-folk who found me—'twas a
gipsy van I was in:
I shuddered to think o' the workhouse—I thought
o' my awful sin;
I feared that the dawn o' the mornin' would bring
my crime to light,
So I prayed to the gipsy woman to shelter me
through the night.

"I prayed till I won her pity—and she kept me for
many a day—
Till we came to a mighty city, a hundred mile
away
On the skirt o' the town they left me; and, ever
in fear and dread,
I tried, while I hid from justice, to earn my daily
bread.

"And there I met wi' a lady who helped me—wi'
hundreds more—
To try our chance in the struggle on a newer and
brighter shore;
And out in a far-off country I had worked my way
in time,
But ever my mind was haunted wi' the thought o'
my deadly crime.

"I read in an English paper the news o' my hus-
band's fate:
He'd been killed in a drunken quarrel—I was
widowed and free to mate.
I'd many a decent offer, but I answer 'em all wi'
'No,'
I'd a duty to do in England, and I made up my
mind to go.

"Year after year grew stronger that terrible
hauntin' thought
That many a guilty felon to the clutch o' the law
has brought;
And, maddened at last—despairing—tortured by
conscience still,
I cried, 'I must go to England, and the law shall
ha' its will!'

"Eight years from that day of horror—eight years
to the very night—
I came to my native village, came in the waning
light;
There was never a soul that knew me as I passed
through the quiet street,
And I thought o' the days long vanished and the
friends that I used to meet.

"I thought o' the dreaded morrow, when all the
town 'ud know
That I'd owned to the cruel murder of many a
year ago.
I thought o' the friends and neighbours who'd
crowd to the court for a sight
O' the wretch who had left her baby to perish that
winter night.

"Then I thought 'o the man who had loved me—
I thought o' the honest heart
I had crushed for a cruel villain—and it pierced
me like a dart.
And I felt a strange, wild yearnin' to gaze on his
face once more;
I lifted my eyes and started—I stood by his cot-
tage door.

"I stood i' the deepenin' shadow—there, where my
lad had dwelt
I' the days when he wooed and won me—and a
strange dread fear I felt.
As I crept to the little window and peered through
the winter gloom
The ruddy glow o' the embers fell full on the
tiny room.

"Did he mourn for me still unwedded, did he call
some woman wife?
Should I see them there together? O! my heart
was cut wi' a knife
As I looked and I saw him sittin' there wi' a child
at his knee,
A golden-haired sweet-faced lassie—how soon he'd
forgotten me!

"The child looked up at that moment, and seeing
my wan, white face,
She uttered a cry, and her father in a second was
out o' the place;
He had seen me, too, at his window. I tottered,
and turned to fly,
But he caught me and strained me to him wi' a
passionate, joyful cry.

"'Ma lass' he cried, 'tha' art coom, then; coom
whoam to us here at last—
Ha' waited for thee, my Jenny, this mony a long
year past;
I knew as thy mon had left thee—I knew as thy
mon wur dead—
And I thowt you'd ha' coom, before, lass.' I shiv-
ered and hung my head.

"'Will yo' be ma wife?' he whispered. 'I ha'
waited, ma lass, for thee;
I've a bairn as wants a mither—the lassie as yo'
can see.
Will yo' make me a happy mon, Jenny?' Then I
tore mysen away.
'It canna be, Dan,' I answered, 'for I go to my
doom to-day!'

"'I come here a wretched woman, to let the whole
world know
How I left my babe to perish many a year ago.
Trouble and pain and hunger had turned my tor-
tured brain;
I'd ha' given the world for my darlin' when my
reason came again!

"I've come to my native village—here where the deed was done—
To cry out that dark night's secret i' the light o' the noonday sun.

A murderess comes to justice to forfeit her wretched life!"

He heard me without a shudder, and he answered, 'Be my wife!'

"Be ma wīfe and forget th' past, lass, and howd up tha bonny head,

For t' bairn as yo' see in t' cottage is t' one as tha thowt wur dead;

I sa' thee th' toime tha coom here—I sa' as tha wurna reet,

An' t' babe as ha laid i' the snow, lass, I browt to my whoam that neet.'

"I listened as though in dreamland while he told o' that fearful night—

He had watched me and followed me closely, keepin' well out o' sight.

When he'd rescued the babe, I had vanished—gone only God knew where;

But my baby grew fair and bonny 'neath his love and tender care.

"That bairn that he found was you, dear—the man I had cast away

Had been to you as a feyther—you call him your 'dad' to-day;

And now yu're a woman grown, dear, mine's a story you ought to know—

It may help you to make your mind up 'twixt the Lunnon chap and Joe.

"What's that? A knock at the door, lass; why, your cheeks are like the rose!

You know the knock for a penny—you've heard it afore—it's Joe's.

What do you whisper, Jenny? 'You have always loved him!' Then

I'll bide i' the other room, lass—you can tell him his fate yoursen."

A Visit To Vimy

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

"IT is lonely on the ridge now, writes Bruce Hutchison in the *Ottawa Citizen*. Today two French peasants in wooden shoes were trying to mend the broken wheel of a wagon by the roadside. An old crone, carrying a ripped umbrella to shade her head, was leading a milk cow by a rope so that it could graze beside the fence lines. A young French woman trudged along the ridge, bent under her load of miserable faggots. On the monument, at the top of the rise, a whiskered fellow slowly swept the granite steps with a rough broom made of brush. There was no one else on the ridge today, only the skylarks.

"For some reason the larks seem to like Vimy Ridge better than other places. A dozen of them

soared up on the wind above the green, flat hill, fighting with their little wings to get higher, and each of them sang the clear, bubbling lark's song without a break until all were out of sight. Still we could hear their song above the murmur of the summer wind on the ridge where the guns once roared.

"The larks and the new growth have taken possession of Vimy. Around every shell-hole little pine trees are growing and soon will be a forest. The old zig-zag trenches, where the Germans lay a bare twenty yards from the Canadians, are deep in grass. A Canadian soldier, returning here, can hardly recognize the surface of the old battlefield.

"But underground Vimy is the same. An old French Soldier, with right arm shattered in the war, takes you down into the labyrinth of tunnels through the white chalk that the Canadians built—twenty-two miles of passages and cross passages and innumerable rooms and galleries like a vast rabbit warren.

* * *

"Nothing has been changed underground since the day when the Canadians took the ridge which they had mined, burrowing deep down there, building their curious underground city like ants. Even the old timbers still lie about, rotten now, and the rusty skeletons of rifles, revolvers, tin hats and mess tins and the broken ruins of cot beds where the wounded lay.

"Everywhere Canadian soldiers wrote their names into the soft chalk walls and each name has been carefully preserved. In one hospital room you can see a crucifix cut into the chalk by a wounded man and in another the head of soldier with his tin hat. They will remain as long as the chalk lasts, a better memorial, perhaps than the granite monument above, because they were made by the hands of the men who lived and died here.

"As we came up out of the dark tunnel into the sunlight again the larks were still singing without a second's pause for breath, high up in the sky, out of sight above Vimy Ridge. Their song was the only sound in the summer afternoon where the guns used to throb. The larks don't remember the war. For them Vimy is the most peaceful and undisturbed hillside in northern France.

* * *

"From Geneva to Vimy Ridge it is a long way by road. We drove up from Italy through the Simplon Pass, over a mile in the air, with the white Alps marching always beside us and snow banks close to the car wheels and the air chill from the glaciers. We drove through narrow gorges where the tiny, plumed Italian soldiers hold the passes with machine gun nests bored into the living rock, and search your car for copies of the forbidden *London Times*. We drove through vast waving fields of Alpine flowers and brown Swiss villages clinging to the hillsides and hayfields about two yards square, past lonely monasteries in the snow.

"We were following the route of Caesar and

Hannibal, with his elephants, and Napoleon—the old, old path of war. And everywhere along this road lay the melancholy litter of the last war and of men's highest hopes. Here was Geneva with a new League of Nations' palace glistening white on the hill to house a poor, half-dead thing—"pas mort, mais tres malade," said the old whiskered coachman on the side of the Lake of Geneva; not dead but very sick. Here was Stresa, with the little island set with its white tower in the blue Italian lake, where Britain, France and Italy founded the common front just before the Ethiopian war. Here were Lausanne and Locarno—just names now.

"It is a long way from Geneva to Vimy Ridge by road, but much further in the march of history, in the measure of men's lives. The strife and the wrangling and the hypocrisy of Geneva, where men have tried to confirm the victory of arms, is a world apart from Vimy, where the victory was fought for and won. At Geneva frustration and failure and endless dispute that rings around the world. At Vimy utter silence over the green ridge and the peace of the French countryside, and everywhere vegetation springing up to hide the old wounds.

"Unless you know where to look it is not easy to find Vimy. It is not shown on the ordinary touring maps. Most Frenchmen have never heard of it—they have plenty of battlefields of their own. I asked nine people from Paris north how to go to Vimy and not one of them knew what I was talking about.

"Vimy has no importance in the economy of France—a low, broad, green hill, too low to be called a hill at all in Canada. You would never notice it at all but for the mark which Canada has put upon it, the twin shafts of white granite, rising up clean and sheer against the blue French sky. You can see them across the hay-fields for miles, glistening in the sun and there is nothing else in this district, along the old battle line, to show that armies ever fought here. Everywhere else but on the ridge the trenches have been covered over and the wheat waves high over No Man's Land."—*From "The Legionary."*

Schools

AT THE opening of schools in Rock Springs in September, some 2,141 students registered compared with 2,100 in 1936.

Darrell L. Ready of Powell, Wyoming, reported for duty in the Commercial Department of the local High School.

Miss Lois Campbell of Walcott, Wyoming, will be the instructor in freshmen English at the local High School and has already assumed her duties. She graduated from Rawlins High School being an honor student and received her degree at the University of Wyoming, Class of '35.

Announcement has been made that the annual homecoming event at Wyoming University will begin the evening of November 5th and continue the day following. An "all University sing," a big dance, football game between the "Cowboys" and the BYU, etc., are some of the entertainment features arranged for.

The Southwest District of the Wyoming Education Association at its recent annual session at Rock Springs elected A. L. Keeney (Superior, Wyo.) President for the ensuing year. C. H. Beagle (Pinedale) was named Vice President, with C. W. Kurtz (Reliance) State Committeeman, and Elden Boyd (Cokeville) District Committeeman. Over five hundred teachers attended the gathering.

Last year the registration of the University of Wyoming showed 1,701 students. 1937 attendance is 1,757, and the school officials expect to see 1,800 surpassed before the end of the term, the enrollment at this writing being 1,773.

From the Wyoming state gasoline tax funds, Sweetwater County schools benefited to the extent of \$20,361.00, the largest amount of any county in the state.

Grandpappy Morgan, a hill-billy of the Ozarks, had wandered off into the woods and failed to return for supper, so young Tolliver was sent to look for him. He found him standing in the bushes. "Gettin' dark, Grandpap," the tot ventured.

"Yep."

"Suppertime, Grandpap."

"Yep."

"Ain't ye hungry?"

"Yep."

"Wal, air ye comin' home?"

"Nope."

"Why ain't ye?"

"Standin' in a b'ar trap."

Teacher—Name one of the greatest men in American history.

Davie—Lindbergh!

Teacher—What about such a man as Benjamin Franklin?

Davie—Oh, heck! All he could do was fly a kite!

A laddie at college named Breeze,
Weighed down by B.A.'s and M.D.'s.
Collapsed from the strain,
Said the doctor, "It's plain
You're killing yourself by degrees!"

TWO OF A KIND

Village postmistress: "Old-age pensions, Mrs. Brown? Why, you don't look a day over 60."

Old Lady, "Ah, time was when I'd have been pleased with the compliment, but now I'm glad enough to own up to being a septic geranium."

Engineering Department

Description and Geographic Features of Grand Teton National Park*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 28 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

THE TETON RANGE

ON THE Jackson Hole side the Teton Range presents one of the most precipitous mountain fronts on the continent—indeed, in the world. Except at Teton Pass, near its southern end, the range is practically an insuperable barrier. Forty miles in length, it springs abruptly from Jackson Hole and only a few miles west of its base attains elevations of from 9,000 to nearly 14,000 feet above the sea. Thus most of the range is lifted above timberline into the realm of perpetual snow, and in its deeper recesses small glaciers still linger. The grandeur of the beetle-gray crags, sheer precipices, and perennial snow fields is vastly enhanced by the total absence of foothills, and by contrast with the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole, from which they are usually viewed.

The Teton Range may be described as a long block of the earth that has been broken and uplifted along its eastern margin, and thus tilted westward. Movement of this sort along a fracture is what the geologist terms "faulting." The total amount of uplift along the eastern edge of the block amounts to more than 10,000 feet. Doubtless this uplift was accomplished not by one tremendous cataclysm but by a series of small faulting movements distributed over a very long period. Probably the time of faulting was as remote as the middle of the Tertiary period (the period just before the ice age, the latest chapter of the earth's history).

The contrast between the east and west sides of the Teton Range is most impressive. From the east, the Jackson Hole side, one views the precipitous side of the mountain block as it has been exposed by uplift and erosion. From the west, the Idaho side, is seen the broad top of the block, which is gently inclined toward the west. In the eastern front, furthermore, one sees the ancient, deep-seated crystalline rocks (gneiss, schist, and pegmatite) belonging to the earliest known geologic era, the Archean. In places on the top of the block (at the head of Death and Avalanche Canyons, for example) are seen the inclined layers of limestone, quartzite, and shale belonging to the less ancient Paleozoic era. These layers formerly covered the

entire block, but they have been worn away from half of the area, thus exposing the underlying crystallines. The west and north flanks of the range are overlapped by relatively young beds of lava that are continuous with those covering eastern Idaho and the Yellowstone plateaus.

From a tilted block, such as that described above, to the exquisitely beautiful Teton Range appears to be a far cry; but it was from such a simple mass, roughly rectangular in its outlines, that Nature chiseled a masterpiece. The tools utilized were no less simple—the frost, the rain, the snow, ice, gravity, and daily and seasonal temperature changes. These agencies were enabled to attack the rough block with exceptional vigor at this great altitude and because of the steepness of the slopes. So, through the operation of forces and agencies with which we are all familiar and which are still active the world over, the present range has taken form.

JACKSON HOLE

Jackson Hole, which adjoins the park on the southeast, is one of the most sequestered and severely enclosed basins in the Rockies, encompassed as it is on all sides by impressive mountain barriers. It is 48 miles long, for the most part 6 to 8 miles wide, and embraces an area of over 400 square miles. Its floor ranges in altitude from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. Jackson Hole lies on the Pacific slope of the Continental Divide, which is less than 20 miles to the northeast, and occupies the central portion of the headwaters area of the Snake River. Mountain streams converge radially toward it from the surrounding highlands. The Snake River receives these as, with tortuous and braided course, it traverses the full length of Jackson Hole.

Jackson Hole has been largely excavated by the Snake River and its tributaries from the shale formations which once extended over the region to a depth of several thousand feet. Limestones, sandstones, and crystalline rocks surrounding the basin, being more resistant, were reduced less rapidly and therefore have been left standing in relief as highlands.

While the Snake River has been excavating Jackson Hole, it has maintained its course across the structures farther south and in the resistant rocks

*National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

there encountered has developed the magnificent chasm through which it escapes from Jackson Hole, the canyon of the Snake River. Doubtless the river could excavate the basin only as fast as it was able to deepen this downstream gorge. There is no geologic basis whatever for the belief, locally prevalent, that the canyon was cut by the overflow from a lake occupying Jackson Hole.

THE WORK OF GLACIERS

Here, as in several other national parks, the glaciers of the Ice Age, known to the geologist as the Pleistocene period, played a leading role in developing the extraordinary scenic features. Just as the streams now converge toward Jackson Hole, so in ages past glaciers moved down toward, and in many instances into, the basin from the highlands to the east, north, and west.

Detailed study has shown that the Ice Age was not a single, simple episode, but is divisible into "stages"—*glacial stages*, during which extensive ice fields formed, and *interglacial stages*, during which these ice fields were largely or wholly withdrawn. The duration of each is to be thought of in terms of tens of thousands of years. In Jackson Hole, 3 glacial and 2 interglacial stages have been recognized. Only the most recent glacial stage need concern us here, the other two having occurred so long ago that their records are much obscured. The glacial history of the region is described in detail in a monograph, *Glacial Features of Jackson Hole, Wyoming*.

The latest glacial stage ended but yesterday, geologically speaking, and to it are due most of the scenic glories of the region. In the Teton Range every canyon from Phillips northward contained a glacier, and many of these reached eastward to the base of the range where, unconfined by canyon walls, they spread widely upon the floor of Jackson Hole. Where Jackson Lake now is there lay a great, sluggish field of ice resulting from the confluence of adjacent alpine glaciers.

Moraines, outwash plains, lakes, canyons, and peaks are among the scenic features that originated during the latest glacial stage that may easily be recognized.

Moraines are deposits of debris, piled up by the ice itself. These are heavily wooded, hummocky embankments which rest along the base of the mountains from Granite Canyon northward, rising in some cases 200 or 300 feet above the floor of Jackson Hole and heaped with enormous boulders quarried by the ice far back in the range.

Outwash plains are the deposits formed by streams which, during the Ice Age, issued from the glaciers. Of such origin are the broad, cobblestrewn flats, usually overgrown with sage, which cover the floor of Jackson Hole. They are diversified by bars, abandoned stream channels, terraces, and "Pitted plains," features of exceptional interest to one who examines them in detail; particularly so to the geologist. Several isolated buttes—Signal, Blacktail, and the Gros Ventre Buttes—rise like islands a thousand feet or more above these flats.

With two exceptions each of the large moraines incloses a lake. In this way Phelps, Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, Leigh, and Jackson Lakes originated; all ranged along the western border of Jackson Hole. No lakes were formed along the eastern border, inasmuch as on this side no glaciers extended beyond their canyons. Beaver Dick Lake is dammed in part by outwash.

The visitor with several hours at his disposal should hike a few hundred feet up the Teton Glacier Trail or some other trail up the mountain side to a point of vantage from which he can look down on this superb array of lakes. He can then clearly see how each lake lies outside the mouth of a canyon, and how each occupies a basin formed by a crescent-shaped moraine, the points of which extend back to each side of the canyon. Each lake is filled to the rim, so that the water spills over at a low place and cascades down to the basin floor, where Cottonwood Creek, in passing, collects the streams one by one. Within the moraines of Granite Canyon and Glacier Gulch, meadows replace the lakes once present, the latter having been filled or drained. This must eventually happen to every one of these lakes, though in the case of the deeper ones such fate may be long deferred. Recent soundings indicate that the maximum depth of Jackson Lake exceeds 400 feet; Leigh, 250 feet; Beaver Dick, 10 feet; Jenny, 226 feet; Bradley, 93 feet; Taggart, 31 feet, and Phelps, 158 feet.

Each canyon gives convincing evidence of the vigor with which the glacier it once contained gouged out its channel. In many places the rock of the broad floors and steep sides is still so polished that trees have failed to gain foothold. Every canyon leads up to one or more amphitheaters, on cirques, with sheer bare walls thousands of feet high. Tracing these ice-gouged canyons headward will bring discovery of rock-rimmed lakelets, or tarns of whose existence the maps of the region give not the slightest clue—some hung on precipitous mountain sides where one might be pardoned for asserting that no lake could possibly exist.

In few mountains can one find a greater variety of glaciated canyons than in the Tetons. They range from colossal clefts like Moran, Leigh, Cascade, and Death Canyons, of somber depth, to curious little hanging gulches and shallow glacial troughs which occur on Mounts St. John, Teewinot, Moran, and elsewhere.

Above all this is an alpine park, and its peaks constitute its climatic feature. Let those who claim to be disappointed in the peaks of the Rockies elsewhere come and view these. They are superb representatives of a type that is rare in this country—isolated, toothlike peaks with small summit area and sheer, even concave, sides; peaks combining spectacular boldness of profile with great altitude. Here indeed is an unsurpassed playground for mountaineers and an inexhaustible fountain of inspiration for those in search of the noblest in mountain landscape.



Left—Looking down on Mt. Teewinot from the Grand Teton. Dark spot, left center, is Jenny Lake.

Center—The summit of the Grand Teton. Standing erect is Robert Couch of The Union Pacific Coal Company Engineering Department, who made the difficult ascent September 5, 1937.

Right—A glacier on the west side of the Middle Teton. Note figure on lower edge of glacier.

Lower—View showing the jagged, granite peaks of the Teton.

TRAILS

An unbroken wilderness a few years ago, the Grand Teton National Park is now penetrated by some of the finest trails in the national-park system. These trails, suitable alike for travel afoot or on saddle horses, are 3 to 4 feet wide, free of boulders, and of grade so moderate they may be followed by old or young with full safety and a minimum of physical exertion.

The Lakes Trail runs parallel to the mountains, following closely the base of the range and skirting the shore of each large body of water from Leigh Lake at the north to Phelps Lake at the south. This trail makes accessible the most important lakes, canyons, and peaks of the park, and is, naturally, the one from which all expeditions back into the range begin. By following trail and highway one can now encircle either Beaver Dick Lake or Jenny Lake, the hike around Jenny Lake being one of the most popular in the park.

The Canyon Trails, four in number, are spur trails, extending westward from the Lakes Trail back into the most rugged areas in the Teton Range. Intervening canyons have been left in their splendid wildness.

The Teton Glacier Trail extends up the east slope of the Grand Teton to two alpine lakes, Surprise and Amphitheater, at altitudes close to 10,000 feet. By means of the 17 switchbacks on this trail the hiker or horseman climbs to a point on the face of the Grand Teton, 3,000 feet above the floor of the valley, throughout this ascent enjoying matchless panorama of the entire Jackson Hole country, and witnesses a view extending eastward 80 miles to the Wind River Mountains, whose peaks and glaciers are sharply outlined against the horizon. Amphitheater Lake, at the end of the trail, occupies a protected glacial cirque and is a favorite starting point for ascents of Teewinot and Mount Owen. Teton Glacier, the most accessible of the ice fields, is best reached from Amphitheater Lake, being three-fourths of a mile northwest from the end of the trail. Though seasoned hikers make the climb from Jenny Lake to the glacier by way of this trail, it is advisable for most people to take horses as far as Amphitheater Lake, and continue on foot with a guide over to the glacier.

The Indian Paintbrush Trail starts near the outlet of Leigh Lake and follows up the bottom of Indian Paintbrush Canyon to connect with the Cas-

cade Canyon Trail by way of Lake Solitude, a lakelet of rarest beauty at the timberline near the head of the north fork of Cascade Canyon. The wealth of wild flowers along this trail gives name to the canyon, and early or late in the day one may see big game, especially moose, near the lakes and swamps. This trail affords superb views of Jackson and Leigh Lakes eastward beyond the mouth of the canyon, and westward along the Divide glimpses of snowclad ridges and peaks.

The Cascade Canyon Trail passes through a chasm whose walls rise sheer on either side for thousands of feet. By this trail one penetrates into the deepest recesses of the Tetons. It skirts the base of several of the noblest peaks, Teewinot, Mount Owen, Table Mountain, and the Three Tetons, and it enables one to see these titans not only at close range but from new and impressive angles. Lake Solitude may be reached by means of this trail, by taking the Cascade Canyon-Indian Paintbrush loop trail leading up the north fork of the Cascade Canyon.

The Death Canyon Trail traverses the full length of a canyon which in its lower portion is of profound depth and grandeur, as awesome as its name, but which above opens into broad, sunny meadows. No canyon better illustrates the difference between the rugged, alpine landscapes developed in the crystalline rock of the Teton east border and the softer contours formed in the sedimentary strata to the west, near the Divide.

The Skyline Trail.—The linking together of the Cascade and Death Canyon Trails, at their heads, took place on October 1, 1933, and marked the first step in the realization of a plan whereby the hiker and horseman will be enabled to visit that most fascinating region, the Divide, a belt of alpine country along which the waters of the range are turned either eastward into Wyoming or westward toward Idaho. Now that the first unit is completed one can ascend to the Divide by one canyon and return by the other, making a loop trip that involves no repetition of route and that will take one into the wildest of alpine country for as long a period as desired. In traversing this loop one completely encircles the Three Tetons and adjacent high peaks, viewing them from all sides. In this way one learns to know these peaks with an intimacy impossible to the visitor who contents himself with distant views. No more thrilling mountain trip can be found in all America than that over the newly-completed loop of the Teton Skyline Trail.

President Allen Visits Wyoming Section, A. I. M. E.

ON THURSDAY evening, October 6th, sixty-one members of the Wyoming Section, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and their friends and guests sat down to a delicious banquet served in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, honoring the President of the Institute,

Mr. R. C. Allen, who is the third President of the Institute ever to visit the Wyoming Section.

Chairman G. A. Knox, of the Wyoming Section, presided over the meeting, and opened the evening by reading several telegrams addressed to President Allen and several prominent members of the Wyoming Section who were present.

Secretary R. R. Knill presented a resolution expressing the sympathy of the members of the Wyoming Section in the passing of James L. Libby, the former secretary of the Section. Secretary Knill also read a communication from the Secretary of the Institute, and Chairman Knox appointed Messrs. R. R. Knill, W. T. Nightingale and C. E. Swann as a committee to take action on the communication, as it was too long to read and act on the entire matter at this meeting.

Mr. Knox asked for a report of the membership committee, and Mr. Nightingale offered the names of Messrs. John Ferrero, Harry C. Livingston, Raymond P. Hogan, Lester Knill, Manuel J. Grillos, Dee Zimmermann, and Fred O'Donnell, as applicants for membership in the Institute.

This concluded the business of the evening, and Chairman Knox asked Mr. McAuliffe to introduce Mr. Allen, the guest of honor and principal speaker, which he did in a few well-chosen words.

Mr. Allen gave a very interesting and absorbing talk, outlining his early life and schooling, stating that he had become what he was today by accident rather than by design, outlining the series of accidents which finally resulted in his being officially registered as a "Mining Engineer."

He then described the history and aims of the Institute, stating that it was organized in 1871, by a group of Engineers who met in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. It was originally called the American Institute. He stated that today the Institute has between ten and eleven thousand members, and that perhaps 25 per cent of them live without the boundaries of the United States, and that another 50 per cent lives in out-of-the-way places in various parts of the U. S., leaving only about 25 per cent of the total membership able to meet in fairly large groups and discuss their problems, etc.

Mr. Allen compared the engineer when the Institute was first organized, who was very generalized, and could do practically anything, operate a mine, design and build the machinery, extract the ore, and, if necessary, prepare the bullion right on the ground, with the engineer of today who is highly specialized, due to the advances in scientific and engineering knowledge. The Institute was, of course, organized by and for the generalized type of engineer, and did not take cognizance of the specialized nature of engineering work until in 1917. Then it was divided and subdivided, until today there are six divisions of the Institute, the Institute of Metals Division, the Petroleum Division, the Iron and Steel Division, the Coal Division, the Mineral Industry Education Division, and the Industrial Minerals Division (Nonmetallics). And some peo-



Wyoming Section, A. I. M. E. Banquet. Kilty Band standing.

ple want to broaden out more, and call this organization the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Geological Engineers. Also the Geophysicists want to form a Division and be recognized.

Mr. Allen also said that there was some agitation for the formation of another Division which, for want of a better name, would probably be called the Economics Division, and he thought this could be made the most important Division of all, as there is developing a need for thorough economic study, by trained engineers, of many questions. He pointed out that there have been more metals and minerals used in the past thirty years than in all the previous history of mankind, and that the demand is continually and rapidly increasing.

He also pointed out that Great Britain and the United States, although comprising only about ten per cent of the population of the world, own or control more than 75 per cent of the mineral wealth of the world and showed how history is being made today because of that fact. The trouble-makers today are Japan, which is mineral poor, being absolutely devoid of any essential minerals; Italy, which is almost entirely lacking in minerals, and Germany, not destitute in minerals, but devoid of a great many minerals.

Mr. Allen asserted that the members of the Institute, being the representatives of the mineral industry, should concern themselves with these questions, from an economic standpoint as well as an engineering standpoint, and he asked that the mem-

bers of the local sections think over these things and tell the Board of Directors what they thought of the proposal for an Economics Division.

Before he sat down, Mr. Allen said he thought that an Economics Division would help bind the other divisions of the Institute closer together, and he then thanked the members and friends of the Wyoming Section for coming together and listening to him, stating that he would carry back with him many pleasant memories of the meeting.

Chairman Knox then called upon Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Mr. Lewis Brown, Mr. Nightingale and Mr. McAuliffe, who spoke a few words to the meeting, Mr. McAuliffe thanking Mr. Allen most cordially, for himself and for the Section, for coming out here and bringing his very interesting message to the Wyoming Section.

Those present at the banquet were entertained several times during the evening by McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, which performed very creditably.

After the meeting, those present had an opportunity to meet and talk personally with Mr. Allen, and many availed themselves of this privilege.

DIFFERENCE IN ENGINEERS

The Scandinavian had just arrived in California, delighted with the way his new car withstood the trials and tribulations of the trip.

"How are the roads, Hans?"

"Vell, dis guy Lincoln was uh great engineer, but dat Frenchman De Tour he vas no road builder at all."

Mr. W. M. Jeffers, the New President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company

ON October 1, 1937, Mr. Carl R. Gray was succeeded by Mr. William M. Jeffers as President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Gray going to New York as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Union Pacific Railroad Company.

On October 2, the Union Pacific Old Timers' Clubs honored Mr. Jeffers with a Loyalty Dinner, with some 2,500 Old Timers and guests attending, together with some 4,000 employes and others occupying the galleries. Distinguished guests addressed the audience. Mr. Jeffers' gifted and scholarly acknowledgment address follows:

"This inspiring occasion, splendidly planned and magnificently carried out with true Union Pacific efficiency, punctuality and precision by the Union Pacific Old Timers' Association, and attendant with such gratifying success, is fraught with a world of meaning to me. But while my heart is beating faster at the tribute which has been paid to me, my mind goes back in retrospect to the time when I began railroad life as a call boy on the Union Pacific. This whole grand spectacle, this culmination of the long road from call boy to presidency, appears to me tonight first and foremost as the culmination of a call boy's dream.

"That call boy's dream, like dreams of other boys in this country who have risen high in man's estate, came true fundamentally because the boy who had the dream lived in a land of opportunity, where, if he had in him the stuff of which success is made, he could succeed. This land is still the land of opportunity, and so long as the fundamentals upon which this nation is based continue to be whole-heartedly and jealously preserved, it will continue to be a land of opportunity. The avenue is still open—it has never been closed—for the boy who wants to rise and who has the ambition, the determination and the industry to rise, for even in this land where every boy may aspire to great achievement, there is no royal road to the top. Ambition must be flanked with the stern quality of being able to keep bulldoggedly and everlastingly on the job.

"Today we hear and read many expositions on the philosophy of life. Books are written on it. I have my own philosophy of life. It is simple. It is western. It can be written in a few phrases: Accept a man at face value, without reference to antecedents, creed or race. Applaud a deed that merits applause, but at the same time remember that men are but men, with the frailness and proneness to err of men, and be able to overlook and forget the frailties and the errors. This simple western philosophy is the one on which the Union Pacific has been

built. You may attribute to that the meaningful fact that the Union Pacific is the only Class I railroad which, before the World War, during the war and after the war, and federal control, never had a labor grievance which was not settled on the property. Not a single case has ever been referred to an adjustment board.

"The railroad business in its broader aspect is unique in one respect. It cannot be learned in college. The school is the practical school of railroading. The faculty is made up of practical fellow workers. The student learns from the other fellow. Here is one case where a boy, a man, profits by the experience of others. It is their experience and their willingness; in fact, from my long past in railroading I can say, their eagerness, to draw on this experience for the help of an associate, coupled with the student's own faculty of keen observation, that enable the student to absorb the business as he goes along and to place himself in the position where he becomes one of the faculty.

"It is true that railroads need technical men on their staffs. They have doctors, lawyers, mechanical engineers, civil engineers, electrical engineers, chemical engineers and engineers from every branch of the engineering field. These men have been trained for their callings, but the big thing in railroading for which there is no chartered course, one thing of supreme importance, is human engineering. The prime requisite in the qualifications of a business administrator is a keen sense of his responsibility to individual workers. There must be cooperation among workers, but there must also be fellowship among workers if the organization is to reach a satisfying success. On the Union Pacific I can point with a considerable glow of pride to a sample of this fellowship in the Old Timers' Association, which has been responsible for this occasion and which numbers more than 6,000 men and women, each of whom has served this company for at least 20 years.

"There are women, as well as men, in this Old Timers' Association, and along with the men they deserve praise for their loyal and effective work. But there are other women who must not be overlooked in adding up the human element which has built and maintained and pushed forward this great railroad institution, the Union Pacific. This institution is of the west. It is young. There is occasioned no strain on its memory to recall the pioneers. The song of the pioneer man has been sung

many times. Not so often do we hear the song of the pioneer woman. But of the two, it seems to me, the wreath of real courage, patience and uncomplaining endurance should be placed on the brow of the pioneer woman. I remember several women who helped us build our railroad, not by shouldering the responsibilities of man's labor, but by helping to keep in fit condition the men so that they could perform the labor. There occurs to me, just by way of illustration, four women, who, in the old days in sparsely populated communities, where modern hotels, restaurants and eating houses were still things of the future and where we were hard at work in improving the physical part of our railroad, saw to it that the men engaged in the work had the sustenance to keep them at it. These women ran boarding houses or enlarged their own private tables to accommodate those who needed board. They were Mrs. Stewart of Morgan, Utah; Mrs. Gilchrist of Echo, Utah; Mrs. Nellen of Bitter Creek, Wyo.—all three of whom belong to the great Mormon church, and Mrs. O'Connor of Medicine Bow, Wyo., and those who were fortunate enough to eat at their tables still have a grateful memory of the wholesome and abundant food those tables afforded.

"And other women, pioneers, or those who came after, mothers and wives of the men who have worked and are working out the destiny of this great Union Pacific institution, have an important place in its record. They have backed their men with sympathy, encouragement and inspiration. What this sympathy, encouragement and inspiration mean to a man is not a theory with me. I have had a keen realization of it, and now on this occasion, which was planned for her as well as for me, I wish to make a most earnest and sincere acknowledgment of my debt to that little woman who sits at this board, my wife. Wherever I have been, whatever the shifts in our residence, and there were many, brought in the way of sacrifice or inconvenience, she never hindered—she always helped. She has always been my most steadfast backer. She never followed. We walked step by step together, or she led the way.

"May I not pay tribute, also, to the memory of E. H. Harriman, starting as a boy of fourteen and building an empire. His name and the Union Pacific are synonymous. And to Averell Harriman, an illustrious son of an illustrious father, now chairman of the board of directors, a young man of amazing vitality and unusual vision, a great builder and blessed with a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the great army of Union Pacific employees.

"I pay my tribute of gratitude, also, to Mr. Gray, the retiring president of the Union Pacific, a great instructor, my friend, and the

friend of every officer and employee of this great railroad."

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

THE August production of coal in Colorado was 403,446 tons, that of the eight months ending with August 4,315,067, according to figures published by the State Coal Mine Inspector. An average of 8,358 men were employed in and about the mines; the average number of days worked per mine was 110 and the number of mines reporting was 245.

The Soviet Republic reports that a large expedition of coal mining experts is soon to leave Vladivostok for Coal Bay, near Anady, to organize coal mining on an industrial scale in the eastern part of the Arctic, expecting to remain in the area two years during which period it is planned to produce 24,000 tons of coal to Providence Bay for the bunkering of vessels making polar voyages.

The hard coal mines of Czecho-Slovakia in June produced 1,443,271 tons with 42,705 wage earners—brown coal output showed 1,385,113 tons with 27,928 employees. 9,243,820 tons of hard coal were mined for the seven months ending July, brown coal the same period—10,002,721 tons. That country imported 93,663 tons of hard coal, 4,695 tons of brown coal and lignite; 6,330 tons of anthracite, in addition to nearly 20,000 tons of coke and briquettes. Clearly a case of "Carrying Coals to Newcastle."

A "LODE" OF POTATOES

Two old miners, who were a bit down on their luck, hired out to a farmer to dig potatoes. He put them to work and went away. When he came back that evening there was a hole about ten feet deep in the center of the field. When he asked them what the idea was, one of them looked up at him and said:

"Well, the damned things held out good for the first foot or so and then they pinched out on us and we ain't been able to pick up the lead yet, but we'll get her if she's to be got!"

During the first six months of 1937, France produced 22,738,000 tons; 236,600 men were engaged in the mining of coal in May of the same year.

The Province of Alberta, Canada, for 1936 shows an output of 5,696,375 tons, 27,397 tons of which were sold for consumption in the United States. 305 mines were in operation during the year.

The Executive Offices of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation have been transferred to New York City. The removal will not affect the Denver headquarters, those in charge of affairs pertaining

to sales and manufacturing will be retained at the latter city.

Prominent callers of late have been Messrs. W. J. Thompson and Hal. C. Marchant, respectively President and Operating Officer of the Colony Coal Company's properties of Wyoming and Colorado.

Mr. R. P. Hogan has been named General Superintendent of the Peacock and Mt. Harris Coal properties of the Colony Coal Company, while Mr. Louis LaSalle will officiate as Superintendent of the Dines and Megeath Mines of the same firm.

At the annual convention of the National Coal Association, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 7th, Heath S. Clark was unanimously elected President. Mr. Clark has been a vice-president and director of the organization for several years past. A western man, W. Douglas Millard, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, was elected one of the vice-presidents. Mr. J. D. Battle was re-elected Executive Secretary.

Long 'Bout Thanksgivin' Time - Nov. 25, 1937

The corn is cut, the manor full of game;
The pointer ranges, and the sportsman beats
In russet jacket—lynx-like in his aim;
Full grows his bag, and wonderful his feats;
Ah, nutbrown partridges! Ah, brilliant pheasants!
—Byron (*Don Juan*)

November 25th will be Thanksgiving Day in every state, territory and possession. The first presidential proclamation fixing Thanksgiving as a national holiday (on the fourth or last Thursday in November) was issued in 1864 by Abraham Lincoln.

THANKSGIVING DINNER MENU

With the thought that we might possibly have some part in making your own Thanksgiving Day more enjoyable we are presenting here a Thanksgiving dinner menu:

CELERY	FRUIT CUP	OLIVES
PIMIENTO DRESSING	ROAST TURKEY	CRANBERRY RELISH
MASHED POTATOES	SWEET PICKLES	CAULIFLOWER A LA PARMESAN
TOMATO CUP SALAD	HOT BAKING POWDER BISCUITS	MAYONNAISE DRESSING
MINCE PIE, LATTICE STYLE	COFFEE	SALTED NUTS

Cranberries—they suggest Thanksgiving and turkey—are about due for gathering. The Cape Cod district produces about three-fourths of the world's supply. The 1937 crop is estimated at 500,000 barrels. The berries are also grown in New Jersey,

Wisconsin, and Nova Scotia. The annual value of the crop to Cape Cod growers is placed at \$5,000,000. Five thousand pickers, most of them natives of the Cape Verde Islands, or their descendants, are required to harvest the berries.

During the picking season they live in shanties in the bogs. Long toothed scoops are used which literally comb the berries from the vines. In recent years canners have absorbed 90,000 barrels of berries for canning, but the greater part finds its way to market in its natural state.

ORIGINALLY GREW WILD

Originally, cranberries grew wild. It is said that a Captain Henry Hall discovered that sand spread over the bogs acted as a fertilizer which made berries grow to larger size and better flavor. The discovery was accidental resulting from a spring storm which blew sand over part of the bog. Descendants of Captain Hall are still cultivating cranberries. Gathering the berries is confined to September and October to escape the damage which would result from frosts.

November

Hark you such sound as quivers? Kings will hear,
As kings have heard, and tremble on their thrones;
The old will feel the weight of mossy stones;
The young alone will laugh and scoff at fear.
It is the tread of armies marching near.
From scarlet lands to lands forever pale;
It is a bugle dying down the gale;
Is the sudden gushing of a tear.
And it is hands that grope at ghostly doors;
And romp of spirit-children on the pave;
It is the tender sighing of the brave
Who fell, ah! long ago, in futile wars;
It is such sound as death; and, after all,
'Tis but the forest letting dead leaves fall.

—Mahlon Leonard Fisher.

November 11th, Armistice Day, is a national holiday in Hawaii and 35 states. In other states, a proclamation by the Governor usually provides for the date being a holiday.

Influenza

Now that November is here we begin reluctantly to think of colds and "flu," for usually in the fall and winter an influenza outbreak may be expected.

Unfortunately the problem of influenza is still unsolved and its solution will be one of the great events in the history of medicine. But we can do much to prevent attacks by building up resistance. Orange juice, fresh vegetables, salads and fruit will help, and lots of fresh air and sunshine will play an important part.

When the wretched germ has struck and you realize that there is no escape it should be remembered that people who go to work when they should

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» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Mrs. Sarah Brawley Passes Away

After a lengthy illness, there passed away at the family residence, 733 Ridge Avenue, Rock Springs,



Mrs. Sarah Brawley

on October 5th, Sarah Elizabeth Brawley (wife of James J. Brawley, one of our Old Timers). She was born in Holmesdale, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1869, and has resided in this vicinity since 1900. Surviving are her husband, four sons, James, John, Thomas and Hugh; and four daughters, Mrs. Sadie Hodge, Mrs. Harry Stewart, Mrs. Joseph Salardino,

(Rockville, Colorado) and Mrs. Jack Schultzy, Sacramento, California), besides one sister, Mrs. Agnes Grimes, living in California. Funeral services were held October 8th at the South Side Catholic Church, Rev. S. A. Welsh officiating, with interment in the local St. Joseph Cemetery.

The many friends and acquaintances of the family extend deep sympathy to the bereaved in their hour of sorrow.

Obituary - Jacob McDonald

A resident of this community for over forty years, there passed away on October 14th at the Wyoming General Hospital, Jacob McDonald, after a brief illness.



Jacob McDonald

"Jake," as he was familiarly known, was born in Ohio in 1873 and began to work for the company early in life at Rock Springs, later at Cumberland and Superior, and, for a short period, at Frontier. Preceding his last illness, he was employed as

Gas Watchman in No. 8 Mine, here.

He married Miss Mary Overy in 1896, daughter of a pioneer family in Rock Springs. Surviving are the widow, his mother and three brothers. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and fraternized with the local Odd Fellows.

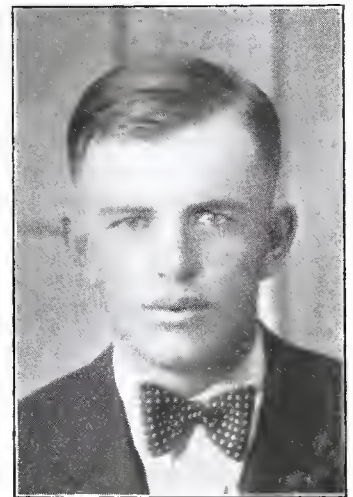
The funeral services were held at the L. D. S. Church on Sunday, October 17th, Bishop James officiating, interment at Mountain View Cemetery.

Death of Local Youth

There passed away on September 22, 1937, at the Cheyenne Military Hospital, Anton Oblock, 25, after a prolonged illness.

He was born in Rock Springs May 11, 1912, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Oblock. Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers, Paul and Louis, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles Highley and Elsie. His father is one of our Old Timers and is employed at the No. 8 Mine.

Deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved by his numerous friends and relatives.



Anton Oblock

John Hill Dies in California

John Hill, who was retired on a pension, August 1, 1928, died at Reedley, California, September 26, 1937. Mr. Hill was born at Waasa, Finland, April 30, 1864.

His first employment with the Company was at Carbon in June, 1894, where he remained until 1896, removing thence to Hanna where he worked until 1902. He then came to Rock Springs and engaged in No. 7 Mine for ten years, transferring to Cumberland in 1912, staying there one year, transferring to Reliance in 1913, coming to this city in 1914 securing employment in No. 9 Mine and at time of his illness in April, 1928, he worked in

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President W. M. Jeffers Honored

ON October 14, last, Mr. Jeffers was honored by Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) *honoris causa*. Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. John A. Schaeffer, President, with 775 students in 1936, was formed in 1852 by the consolidation of Franklin College, founded at Lancaster in 1787, and Marshall College, founded at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, after whom the college was named, made the journey in his old age from Philadelphia to Lancaster to be present at its formal opening, and when the two colleges were united, James Buchanan fifteenth President of the United States, became President of the Board of Trustees. Franklin and Marshall College has a long and enviable record for educational achievement. We reproduce herewith Mr. Jeffers' scholarly and gripping address.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND THE COLLEGE

By W. M. JEFFERS,

President, Union Pacific Railroad

"The honor of playing a part in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of so distinguished an institution of learning as Franklin and Marshall College is sufficient to give anyone a glow of intense satisfaction. A feeling of pride in being invited to participate in this program may, I think, be pardoned. But when this honor comes to a man who is not a college man, who began his contact with the practical things of life at the age of fourteen by attaching himself to the payroll of a railroad on whose payroll he has been ever since, there is an added pleasure, not unmixed, I confess, with some wonder and many misgivings.

"My subject is 'Business Administration and the College.' Obviously from my record it is not expected that I attempt to suggest to the experienced and able faculty of this college any improvements in the administration of their institution. As a practical business man who has long been in touch with the affairs of an outstanding railroad business institution I may reasonably be expected to say a few practical words the contemplation of which may be of some advantage to college students who intend to enter the business world.

"The ultimate object of education, as I understand it, is to train men and women to think,—to think in a straight line. College did not afford me this training. I had to get mine elsewhere. And to give full credit to the school that I've been through let me say that any boy who identifies himself with the railroad business must come quickly to the realization that, if he has ambition and expects to get any-

where, he must learn to think and think in a straight line. It is no field for mind wandering. He must be alert, he must observe and he must concentrate. As the boy goes forward his horizon expands. When I was a call boy the company to me was the crew-dispatcher who told me what crews to call. When I became a crew-dispatcher, the chief train dispatcher was the company. And along the upward course,—through the positions of chief dispatcher, superintendent, general superintendent, general manager, vice president,—that has ended in the presidency, for a long time the man ahead of me was the company, until, as I assumed executive duties, the light began to filter through that the railroad business was more than the man ahead; that there were other elements involved beside the man ahead or the man below; that while the railroad I was working for was my railroad yet it was a part of a tremendous industry and that what affected the industry as a whole affected in greater or less degree every part.

"I have made my analyses and arrived at my convictions in the railroad business; and fundamentally these analyses and these convictions have relation to any other business as well. All business is rooted in the same basic principles.

"This long training and the opportunity I have had for observing may enable me to present a picture of the practical side of business perhaps valuable for the student in college to keep before him while he studies the theory if he anticipates affiliation with business. With this picture before him he will not, when he comes into the business world, be bewildered at what he sees nor be handicapped by distorted views. He will have seen the forest before he sees the trees.

"Let's take business apart. Every association of men, every man-made institution must have a basic reason for its existence if it expects to thrive. We often lose sight of the basic reason for the existence of business. We are too close to the trees. The snap answer might be,—probably would be,—'To make money.' But that is not the answer. Money making should be the result, a justifiable result and a necessary one if business is to live, but it is not the reason for its existence. The basic reason for the existence of business is to serve humanity, to supply the needs of the people, to aid in their well-being and their comfort. Its primary purpose is to serve. We hear much of service. We make slogans out of the term. 'Service with a smile' and a thousand others. We like slogans. They roll off the tongue and do not fatigue the mind. The term 'service' has become common-

place and so its real meaning is lost. But service to humanity, or to use its popular equivalent, service to the public, is the real test that must be applied to determine whether a business justifies its existence. The business man, if he is to be rated a success, must ever keep this before his mind.

"To arrive at this all-important objective two factors are essential—men and money. Men must perform the service. Money must afford men the means for performing. The first thing a boy, college trained or not, must learn when he enters the business world is that he is there to serve humanity. Directly he serves his superior, the call boy serves the crew-dispatcher, but the better he does his job,—the better the hundred and one or the thousand and one engaged in a common enterprise do their jobs,—the better the public will be served by that enterprise. It is cooperative effort from top to bottom that fulfills most efficiently this primary obligation of business. Cooperation means working together as a team. It means more than just doing the assigned work, it means also fellowship. It means a real regard of the low for the high and the high for the low. The man at the top is just more important. He is not more essential. The man, whatever his station, if he be an industrious and conscientious performer, is entitled to full respect, to treatment as a man, to reasonable working conditions, and to a fair share of the rewards of the business for his work. I am in a position to know something of men. I have run the gauntlet of industry. I have taken orders and I have given them. And I make one very positive affirmation: The business administration that does not recognize and insist that an officer may never relax in his responsibility to individual workers cannot obtain the coordinated effort essential to success.

"I have stressed fellowship among co-workers. I believe in it in theory and in practice. On the Union Pacific we have an Old Timers' Association. I am a charter member. It is purely a social organization. No officer of the railroad is allowed to have an official position in the association. To be eligible to the association an employe must have at least twenty years of service with the company. And the association numbers around six thousand members.

"Protective measures for the benefit of workers are good things. Social security benefits are in harmony with justice to the worker. Old age pensions are not a new thing on the Union Pacific. For 34 years prior to the enactment of the present Railroad Retirement Act the Union Pacific maintained a pension system without contributions from the employes. Anything that tends toward the serenity of the worker is a good thing, not only for him but for the en-

terprise and the public which he serves. Labor organizations under the leadership of men of vision are an asset to industry. I believe in organized labor as we know it on the Union Pacific Railroad, where we have working agreements with all the national labor unions. In my dealings in many capacities with representatives of organized labor, we have always been able to work out our differences across the table. It is merely a question of worker meeting worker on a fair, open and above-board basis.

"The remaining factor necessary to business in fulfilling its mission to serve humanity is capital. You have heard corporations stigmatized as entities without a soul. Under this definition they would seem to be things aloof and apart. As a matter of fact, a corporation is a composite of human beings,—just human beings, associated together to achieve a common end. So you have seen capital also pictured as some colossal thing in the abstract. But what is it actually? Your money and my money and the money of many men, women and children invested in an enterprise designed to serve the people and entitled to some fair increment from the profits of the enterprise in which it is invested. The Union Pacific has 50,000 stockholders, and added to these are its numerous bondholders and the innumerable individuals who are indirectly financially interested in the Union Pacific through insurance companies, trust companies and the like. This homely advice has been offered somewhere: 'Never be scared of a thing until you have had a good look at it.' With this close-up, capital does not seem to be such a formidable thing. The investors who offer their money in collaboration with workers who offer their labor are also entitled to protection and a fair return on what they offer.

"Business administration has therefore a responsibility to three groups, the public, its workers and the investors, and that administration which nicely balances these responsibilities is the successful administration. Assuming a fair, competent set of administrative officers, there are nevertheless certain things outside their control which can throw an administration off balance. Unreasonable demands by any one of the three groups, acting directly or through organizations or successfully sponsoring detrimental legislation, may do it. And this can be said to be axiomatic: Anything that destroys the balance will inevitably and finally harm each group, including the group which husbands the destructive force.

"These principles which I am enunciating are not matters of time or place. They are universal truths, so simple that they should be self-evident. But in the whirligig of affairs it is remarkable how even self-evident truths are

overlooked. So many distracting influences shift men's minds off the main track, sometimes onto blind sidings, sometimes onto dead-end tracks, sometimes into the ditch. A pernicious law is proposed by an extremist. It has its energetic and very vocal partisans who see not the whole of what its passage might effect but only a part. The part of any machine can be altered but, if in altering the part the whole machine is not taken into consideration, the machine will be rendered less efficient or perhaps wrecked.

"I have said the underlying aim of education is to train individuals to think. The thinker must have all the facts before he reaches a conclusion. He may and often does reach his conclusion quickly but he does not jump. The extremist gathers only the facts that suit his theory. The others he disregards. With a faulty basis his conclusion must be faulty. Therefore a college man, if college hits its mark, cannot be an extremist.

"Great distinction is drawn in these times between conservatism and liberalism. The distinction is superficially drawn they are not opposites. They are, they must be, combined in any balanced man or organization. There are certain fundamentals which cannot be changed. They must be conserved. I have enumerated the fundamentals in business. There are fundamental basic principles underlying our form of government. They are time-tried and proven. Under them our country in the lifetime of this very college has made such outstanding progress as to amaze the world. It has been,—it is,—a good country in which to live. It has attracted millions from less favored countries. The loudest proclaimer of its faults significantly still keeps his feet firmly planted on its soil. This college was founded to preserve these fundamentals. They must not be tampered with. They must be conserved.

"So much for conservatism. There is no inconsistency in combining with it liberalism. Liberalism is only the faculty for adapting oneself to changing conditions, of keeping abreast of the times, of avoiding stagnation, of going forward, of progressing. Liberalism does not seek to destroy the fundamentals, to ignore proven truths. It builds on this sturdy foundation.

"With respect to the basic principles of business which I have enumerated I am a fundamentalist, a conservative. With proper regard for them I am a liberalist. I am not hidebound by tradition. In railroading safety, efficiency and economy are essential to successful operation. But because we have operated safely, efficiently and economically by old standards does not mean we may not operate just as safely, efficiently and economically by improved standards. In liberalism the Union Pa-

cific is out in front. It is an outstanding progressive. It has been a pioneer in encouraging and initiating progressive changes, sometimes innovations so much in the experimental stage as to draw forth a prediction of failure. But they have not failed. A business administration to be successful must have an unshakable confidence in its ability to carry out what its deliberate judgment tells it will make for progress. It cannot be frightened by the bugaboo of possible failure.

"I congratulate Franklin and Marshall College on this important anniversary. Its years coincide substantially with the years of the Republic. It has watched the infant nation grow into a giant. It has rejoiced and prospered in times of peace and forward achievement and has weathered days of strife and turbulence which have come in our history. It has stood loyal to the famous names it bears, and let us hope that loyalty to those famous names—and names of like fame historically associated with them,—will continue to fill the hearts of the citizens of this country, to the end that the fundamentals of our government may be preserved and this land may continue to be to generations to come, as it has been to those who have enjoyed its blessings during the past century and a half, a land of opportunity."

John Hill Dies

(Continued from page 480)

No. 4 Mine, practically 35 years of service. He was a widower, his wife having predeceased him in 1913. One son (John, Jr.) was employed in the coal mines at Coal Center, Pennsylvania; one daughter (Mrs. Hilma Anderson) residing at the same place, and one daughter (Mary Hill Kallio) has been living with him in California.

While in Rock Springs his home was at 115 M Street. He was also in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad at Green River and Point of Rocks for about 1½ years doing concrete work at the pump houses at the points mentioned.

The many friends and acquaintances of the family will learn with regret of his passing.

Robert Muir and wife (Long Beach, California) motored into Rock Springs on Saturday morning, October 2nd, both looking hale and hearty. They remained but a few days and returned homeward via Minidoka, Wells and San Francisco.

A gentleman was walking down the street with his little boy at his side when the youngster cried out, "Oh, Pa! There goes an editor."

"Hush, hush," said the father. "Don't make sport of the poor man. Heaven only knows what you may come to yourself some day."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

Tomato jelly with a delicate flavor is made by this recipe:

Five teaspoons unflavored gelatin, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup water, 1 No. 2 can or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups tomatoes, 2 tablespoons onion juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ bay leaf, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sliced celery, dash cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

Soak gelatin in cold water five minutes. Mix remaining ingredients, except lemon juice; bring to boiling point and let boil 10 minutes. Add lemon juice and gelatin, and when gelatin is dissolved, strain. Turn into wet molds and chill. Remove from molds to bed of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise. Serves six to eight.

BUTTERSCOTCH STICKS

Three egg yolks, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken cashew nuts, 3 egg whites, beaten.

Beat yolks and sugar. Add rest of the ingredients and mix lightly. Pour into a shallow pan fitted with waxed paper. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut into bars and roll in confectioner's sugar.

CHOCOLATE BROWNIES

One-third cup butter, 1 cup granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, 2 squares chocolate, melted; 1 teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup nuts, broken; 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder, 2 eggs.

Cream the butter and sugar. Add rest of the ingredients and beat two minutes. Pour into a shallow pan lined with waxed paper and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Cool and cover with chocolate frosting. Cut in small squares or bars.

COCOANUT TWISTS

One-fourth cup butter, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup granulated sugar, 2 eggs, beaten; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoanut, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Cream butter and sugar. Add rest of the ingredients and pour to the thickness of half an inch into a shallow pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Cool a little. Cut into thin strips. Roll in more cocoanut and twist. Cool on waxed paper.

CHOCOLATE SQUARES

One cup fat, 2 cups granulated sugar, 3 squares chocolate, melted; 1 teaspoon vanilla, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cream, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 eggs, beaten.

Cream the fat and sugar. Add the rest of the ingredients and mix lightly. Chill the dough. Roll it out and cut into one-inch squares. Carefully remove to greased baking sheets and bake 7 minutes in a moderate oven. When cool, cover the tops with a thin layer of chocolate icing.

Ingenuity In Serving Milk

Often for apparently no reason, children turn against their milk. Other children seem to dislike milk and have to be beguiled with all sorts of wiles to take their daily requirements of it. Mothers who may be perplexed as to how to meet this problem are given helpful suggestions in "Hygeia" by Mabel Worth, who writes on "Luring Junior's Appetite."

Serving the milk in attractive containers helps. Colored glass sippers, and even ordinary straws such as the soda fountains use often prove interesting for a time. All these devices may fail, of course, and one must continually find new ones. While a small child may thus be beguiled, an older one with whom one may reason may learn why milk is good for him and why he needs to drink it daily. Older children often take great delight in mixing milk-shakes. Permit them to have a small shaker for their own use and add a bit of sugar, a dash of spice or perhaps a little flavoring extract, and let them play at mixing their own milk-shakes.

Spice instead of a spank is the remedy that the modern mother applies to the child who "just won't eat his cereal." When the wholesome dish of hot rice and milk or the supper time farina pudding are firmly refused as only a youngster can refuse, the rejected dish may be enveloped in a spicy glamour that makes it not only acceptable but relished.

Cinnamon blends particularly well with both rice and farina. Try sprinkling the ground cinnamon over the rice, and use several small pieces of whole cinnamon while boiling the farina.

Turkeys, intended for roasting, are ready for market only at maturity—generally 24 to 28 weeks after hatching, say poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

In examining turkeys for market it is a good plan to look for pinfeathers. If all feathers are fairly well grown out it is safe to assume that the bird has reached maturity and should be in market condition. Pinfeathers also add to the difficulty of picking and result in an unattractive carcass, unless special effort is made to remove them all.

There are two reasons why a mature or finished bird makes the best eating, says S. J. Marsden, of the bureau of animal industry. In the first place, the immature bird has little or no fat, which is necessary to full juiciness and finest flavor, and which is indispensable in making sauces, gravy and dressing. Secondly, the full amount of breast and leg meat is added in the last four to eight weeks of feeding.

The Pantry Shelf

A favorite recipe that makes an excellent Sunday night supper dish is eggs and cheese a la Creole. Ingredients are four tablespoons of grated cheese, one-half pint cream sauce and six eggs. Take a wide, flat pyrex or casserole dish, butter it well and pour in half the sauce. Next, break in the eggs separately and carefully sprinkle with cheese and pour sauce over; then more cheese and more sauce, alternately until all is used up. The cheese should be on top. Bake in a hot oven until the eggs are set and the cheese is a little brown on top.

WHEN it comes to ancient and noble splendor, there's no dessert can hold a candle to fruit and cheese. The oldest—as well as the simplest of all dessert services—this combination has been known and apprised by every civilized people since the days of early Egyptians.

A summer variation on this ancient and classic theme is fresh pears and cream cheese. Whoever has not tasted this combination of delectables might be said never to have dined. For here is a tasty combination simple enough to be enjoyed by those of the most meager pocketbook, sophisticated enough to be prized highly by the most knowing.

A slice of fresh pear—its skin left on—a wedge of just ripe cheese—here is true harmony, both of color and flavor!

This is the season to begin enjoying this particular variation on the cheese and fruit theme. For pears are with us again—fresh, fully ripened, blushing gaily for our benefit. Seldom have they arrived in such fresh beauty as this year—and it's high time we learned to savor goodness all over again.

Pears lend a festive and luscious note to any after-dinner service of cheese. The cheese tray is all the better for boasting a few whole fully ripened pears along with an assortment of cheeses. Or for greater ease in eating, the pears may be sliced, so that each guest may spread the pear slices with his favorite soft cheese, or eat them, first a bite of pear and then a bite of cheese. The flavor of the one enhances the flavor of the other. The combination is irresistible! Summertime has no more luscious dessert favorite to offer.

If you pack lunches for members of the family you will soon find it practical to have a special drawer to keep supplies, such as waxed paper, small bags, string, etc. You know at a glance when

these need replenishing, not to mention the convenience of having everything at hand during these early morning packings.

CANNED tomatoes are versatile. Combined with almost any food they are easily whisked into tempting dishes, such as sauces, soups, salads, appetizers cocktails, stews and escalloped dishes; and are excellent for combining leftovers.

Commercially canned tomatoes are higher in vitamin content than many other vegetables, and because of the vacuum method used they retain this vitamin content to a greater extent when canned commercially than when canned at home.

Canned tomatoes are an economical means of enriching the diet with vitamins. They are an excellent source of vitamin C, which prevents scurvy; a good source of vitamin A, which strengthens the body against infection; vitamin B, which whets the appetite and aids growth. They are also a good source of vitamin G, the pellagra-preventing vitamin. Tomatoes are real health promoters. They are low in caloric content and are fine for reducing diets (1 pound of tomatoes being equivalent to about 103 calories).

Commercially canned tomatoes come packed in:

No. 1 cans—2 cups.

No. 2 cans—2½ cups.

No. 2½ cans—3½ cups.

They are graded fancy solid pack tomatoes, which means that they are bright red, whole and of uniform size, packed in their natural juice. The other grades are extra standard tomatoes, which do not contain as many solids as the solid pack, and the standards, which are cut tomatoes.

Even dishes should be stylish, according to all good ethics. And fall styles in dishes are as interesting this year as are all the fall clothes. There are bright colored breakfast sets in plaids and with matching cloths and napkins. And ever-popular are the Monterey sets, where nothing matches.

Definitely styled period lamps, designed to harmonize perfectly with the furniture, have arrived—and the independent lamps that blithely ignored period types are out. So say the style experts who have seen to it that lamps are now offered to the public which will fit in with 18th Century English and French, Georgian, Chippendale or other period furniture.

It has recently been brought to notice that the relish we have been accustomed to call "cold slaw" is incorrect. The right name is "cole slaw." It gets this name from "cole," an old name of plants of the cabbage family. There are still many persons who cling to "cold slaw" as correct.

Activities of Women

MRS. ESTHER E. ZANDELL wanted to paint her house but she lives near the railroad tracks in St. Paul and she knew what smoke and soot

would do to a fresh paint job. So she asked the Midway Terminal Railroad to keep its trains away for a few days. Superintendent Fred Rogers ordered all trains not to stop near Mrs. Zandell's house.

The way to a voter's heart is through his stomach. At least that's what Mrs. Mildred M. Clements believes. Mrs. Clements, the first woman ever to run for mayor of Annapolis, Md., instead of passing out cigars, was, a few weeks ago, wooing voters with hot cinnamon buns, baked by herself.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, assistant chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, and Miss Jonna C. Colcord, director of the charity organization department of the Russell Sage Foundation, know more than almost any other woman about the problems of public health and special relief. They have been featured on the program of the National Conference on social work in Indianapolis.

A fifteen-year-old girl holds a unique place in Portugal's life, for she is the only equestrienne bull-fighter in the world. Conchita Cintran, "Portugal's Sweetheart," as she is called, is really from Peru and she appeared in the bull-ring there at the age of thirteen.

Czechoslovakia has its first woman professor at the University of Prague, Madame Milada Paulova. There is almost complete equality between men and women in that country.

The Saratoga Springs Real Estate board is the only realty board which has a woman president, Mrs. Bertha F. Ingham, and a woman secretary, Miss Ruth Meehan.

To New England goes the palm for electing the largest number of women legislators. In three states in that district there is a total of 51. New Hampshire has 19, Connecticut, 18, and Vermont, 14.

Household Hints

APPLESAUCE seems to take away the heaviness of the pork dinner.

The cold meat supper is never complete without an appetizing relish.

Baked custards should be cooked at a low temperature to insure smooth texture.

Make smaller and more biscuits rather than fewer and larger ones. They are more appetizing.

A small amount of sharp cheese should always be on hand. It works wonders with casserole and made-over dishes.

To remove light mildew stains, soak the stained

article for two days in sour milk or buttermilk. Then rinse it in cold water and wash it in warm water and soap suds.

A small closet placed above the sink for holding dishwashing necessities is quite a labor-saving device. A rack may be made to hold the dish pan if the sink is too low.

A true garnish supplies flavor and appeals to the eye. Serve slices of lemon with fish, slices of lemon or orange with iced tea, chopped parsley as to topping for cooked potatoes, rice or macaroni and green pepper or pimiento strips on the top of potato salad.

Croquettes often burst open because they are too large, too thin, poorly shaped, or cooked in fat which is not hot enough.

Add a little grated orange and lemon rind to iced tea for a delicate flavor. A few chopped mint leaves placed in the tea when steeping also give a subtle taste.

A simple test for determining when the waffle iron is hot enough for the batter is this: Put a teaspoon of water in the iron, close, and when the steam ceases coming out, the iron is ready for the batter.

Freshness of berries is determined by appearance, bright color and plumpness. Overripe berries have a dull appearance and probably are moldy underneath.

A speck of salt greatly improves chocolate, caramel and white frostings and candies.

For cooking in the open, two fires often are more convenient than one. One may be used for the coffee and the other for roasting corn or frying ham and eggs.

When buying broilers, allow half a broiler per person to serve six, select three broilers weighing about one and one-half pounds apiece.

Try to have the heels of all your shoes about the same height if you want foot comfort.

Try making peach fritters. Add one cup of diced fresh or canned peaches to the regular fritter batter. Serve as either the main dish or for dessert.

In setting table, jelly spoons and pickle forks should be placed at the left of each dish. After the first guest serves himself the utensil should be left in the dish. It is not placed in the dish at first, however.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Dame Fashion Broadcasts

FOR teas and informal dinner engagements, the frocks are either: silk background dresses with plenty of jeweled accessories, or one of the smart satin-waisted ensemble suits with their accompanying little fur-trimmed jackets which have so popularized themselves to women of all ages.

Jacketed dresses are also leading for more formal dinner wear. They are satins and taffetas, laces and metallics—all sorts of rich fabrics, cut like formal gowns with little matching jackets to render them more appropriate for dinner wear.

Evening wraps this season may be short or long, bulky or slender, but in any event they will be luxurious. For this is a season of opulence returned, with grandeur the standard of beauty which women will set for themselves.

There are devotees of knitwear above all other daytime fashions; and surely it may be seen to such an extent that they prefer that with the variety of style types offered, a complete daytime wardrobe may be assembled in knits—classic or fanciful.

Cossack coats are shown by several designers as a variation from the straight pencil silhouette. They are fashioned with fitted waistlines and flaring skirts having decided back fullness. Some are trimmed with Persian lamb, others with wool of contrasting color.

A good buy is a tweed suit in diamond check of red, brown and black. With it comes a matching topcoat with tuxedo revers of black Alaska seal-skin.

It isn't too soon to be thinking of fur coats, for stocks are ready for fall sales. A beauty of a model is in moire caracul with a bowknot collar and cart-ridge pleats in the shoulder, the sleeve tapering down to a tight wrist.

Evening shoes are climbing higher with skirts rising from the heels in slits, and some of the shoes in gold and silver kid lace well above the ankle with thong-like fasteners. Daytime shoes, on the other hand, are lower in cut, and classic pumps are coming back as the most popular shoes for the coming season.

Black, brown, bordeaux and navy are the leading colors for the new winter shoes, following the couturiers' color choice. With evening shoes, shops are showing accessories of gold or silver kid, the same

design repeated in shoes, bag, gloves and occasionally a matching belt.

Do not rub soap on the hair when shampooing. Melt the soap into a liquid and make suds with it before applying to the hair and scalp.

A tonic of witch hazel, 2 oz.; alcohol, 2 oz.; distilled water, 1 oz., and resorcin, 40 gr. is excellent for removing superfluous grease from the scalp.

A recommended dandruff cure is made by mixing bay rum, 5 oz.; tincture of cantharides, 1 oz., and olive oil, 1 oz.

Beauty

Sad and disturbed is the girl who finds that white, beadlike masses have appeared on her pretty face, close to her eyes and near her temples. This skin blemish is milia, or whiteheads.

For some unknown reason, the openings of the pores close. The sebaceous glands send forth their oily exudations, and, as there is no outlet, they bank up until there is a raised point which may develop to the size of a pinhead.

As the waxlike content of the pore is imbedded deeply in the flesh, it cannot be pressed out. Treatment consists of slitting the little point with a sterilized needle, holding the wound open between the fingers, plucking out the contents with the needle point. The wound must be touched with alcohol.

After the face is cleared of the blemishes, the afflicted lady should make a practice of using cream freely, rubbing it in briskly, and using cold water at least once a day. Better circulation will make conditions normal.

When the veins of the hands are red and swollen, keep the little "mitts" out of hot and cold water. Rough work and too much moisture account for that beauty woe.

Use cocoanut oil at night, rubbing it in with flattened fingers from finger tips to wrist, holding the hand up as you give the treatment.

Girl Scout Notes

MRS. HUBERT WEBSTER, Regional Director and Local Commissioner, attended the national conference of Girl Scout executives at Savannah, Georgia, in October, that city holding the proud distinction of being the place where Juliet Low started the organization some twenty-five years since. Mrs. Mary Littlefield, of Ogden, Utah, accompanied her on the journey.

THE Girl Scout Court of Awards was held at the Junior High School Auditorium evening of Oc-

tober 4th, the interesting program having been announced by Miss Marian Chambers, of the Awards and Badge Committee, as detailed below:

Piano solo, "Second Valse" (Goddard) by Jacqueline Holt. Report on "The Summer Badge Program" by Mrs. Adrian Reynolds. Presentation of badges for the summer work—first aid, Miss Genevieve Maday; gardener, Mrs. J. Riddle; swimmer, Mrs. R. P. Hogan; craftsman, Mrs. Ray Sell; photography, Mrs. Lloyd Magar; wild flower, William L. Duncan; cook, Mrs. A. R. Anderson; hostess, Mrs. Fred Spreng; tree finder, Mrs. Esther Watson, and rambler, Mrs. Watson.

Miss Alice Harns entertained with the piano solo, "Sweet Jasmine." An interesting talk was given by Mrs. Hubert Webster, commissioner of the Rock Springs Girl Scout council and chairman of the Rocky Mountain regional Girl Scout board. The presentation of the second class badges was made by the captains of the different troops. Miss Mary Rio gave an interesting reading, "If" by Rudyard Kipling. Miss Bowen entertained with a piano solo, "The Limpid Stream."

Other merit badges to girls who worked individually during the summer were given by Mrs. E. S. Fedel, Miss Jane Hay, Miss Ruth Vail, Miss Lola Hatt, and Miss Camille Brown.

Miss Mary Kruljac entertained with a piano solo and then "taps."

The girls who completed badge project requirements during the summer are:

First aid: Betty Jo Bell, Martha Ann Bowen, Beverly Reese, Bea Alexander, Barbara Marshall, Jacqueline Holt, Betty Palmer, Montess Mills, Nell Marie Parr, Irma Jean Fedel and Frances Baldrige.

Craftsman: Martha Ann Bowen, Frances Baldrige, Beverly Reese, Montess Mills, Betty Jo Bell, Bea Alexander, Barbara Bell, Barbara Marshall and Margaret Anderson.

Gardener: Montess Mills, Betty Jo Bell, Irma Jean Fedel, Margaret Anderson, Sophie Pryich, Martha Ann Bowen, Bea Alexander, Beverly Reese and Frances Baldrige.

Wild Flower finder: Martha Ann Bowen, Betty Jo Bell, Margaret Anderson, Sophie Pryich, Irma Jean Fedel, Montess Mills, Bea Alexander and Mary Ruth Reynolds.

Photographer: Beverly Reese, Bea Alexander, Mary Ruth Reynolds.

Tree finder: Sophie Pryich, Margaret Anderson, Montess Mills, Bea Alexander, Marilyn Spani.

Rambler: Margaret Anderson, Sophie Pryich, Bea Alexander, Montess Mills.

Swimmer: Jacqueline Holt, Shirley Husa, Alice Henetz, Myrtle Henderson of Winton and Doris May Hanks of Winton.

Hostess: Barbara Bell, Shirley Husa, Margaret Stacey, Beverly Reese, Mary Ruth Reynolds, Miriam Loya and Marilyn Spani.

Cook: Miriam Loya, Barbara Bell, Shirley Husa, Margaret Stacey, Beverly Reese, Bea Alexander, Mary Ruth Reynolds, Margaret Anderson, Sophie

Pryich, Dina Shiamanna and Phyllis Watson.

Horsewoman: Shirley Judd, Mary Hegewald, Sally Ann Hay.

Dressmaker: Phyllis Watson.

World Knowledge: Dina Shiamanna.

Housekeeper: Alvira Rauzi.

Homemaker: Phyllis Watson, Dina Shiamanna, Sophie Pryich and Margaret Anderson.

Canner: Barbara Bell, Irma Jean Fedel.

Laundress: Jacqueline Holt, Barline Meeks of Reliance and Sumiko Hattori of Reliance.

Girl Scout aide: Sophie Pryich.

Cyclist: Jacqueline Holt, Phyllis Watson and Sophie Pryich.

Needlewoman: Bea Alexander.

Second class: Barbara Bell, Marilyn Spani, Alvira Rauzi, Annie Yerkovich, Marie Yovich and Lillian Katana.

First aid: Lillian Katana, Annie Yerkovich, Marie Yovich, Bessie Bekakis, Fanny Marcina, Mamie Blakely, Elda Hatt, Mildred Monteith, Haurko O'Kano, Clara Crofts, Blanche Armstrong, Agnes Fabiny, Alice Henetz and Angela Bogity.

At the recent annual convention of the Girl Scout organization held at Savannah, Georgia, the week of October 11th to 16th, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Washington, D. C., was elected President, succeeding Mrs. Lou Henry (Herbert Clark) Hoover, Palo Alto, California. The latter, after many years of service, will act as Honorary Vice President of the organization.

Many people of prominence attended the sessions, amongst others being Mrs. W. J. Babington Macaulay, of Rome and New York City; Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director; Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Vice Chairman of the Board; Mrs. Mark Kerr, London, England, International Commissioner of Girl Guides; Dr. Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College; Dr. Lloyd Burgess Sharp, Executive Director of Camps maintained by LIFE Magazine; Wm. A. Lawson, Executive Secretary of Arkansas Education Association; G. Arthur Gordon, brother of Juliette Gordon Low, founder of the Girl Scouts; Mrs. Frederick Edey, National Commissioner, of Bellport, L. I.; Mrs. W. N. Rothschild, Chairman National Camp Advisory Committee; Mrs. R. E. Forrest, Mrs. Louis G. Myers, Mrs. Giles Whiting, of Scarborough.

Influenza

(Continued from page 479)

be in bed are not public heroes, but public menaces! Unless it is absolutely impossible (and it rarely is), go to bed, drink plenty of orange juice and plenty of water and seek the help of the doctor, for influenza, which may start very innocently, has a nasty way of turning into pneumonia.

It seems that we know of a Scotchman who is putting off buying a world atlas until the world affairs look a little more settled.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

That Little Chap o' Mine

To feel his little hand in mine, so clinging and so warm,

To know he thinks me strong enough to keep him safe from harm;

To see his simple faith in all that I can say or do,
It sort o' shames a fellow, but it makes him better, too;

And I'm trying hard to be the man he fancies me to be,

Because I have this chap at home who thinks the world o' me.

I would not disappoint his trust for anything on earth,

Nor let him know how little I just naturally am worth.

But after all, it's casier, that brighter road to climb,
With the little hands behind me to push me all the time.

And I reckon I'm a better man than what I used to be

Because I have this chap at home who thinks the world o' me.

—Author unknown.

SUPPOSING

You could take an eight by eleven inch piece of paper 100th of an inch thick and tear it exactly in half and then put the two halves together and tear them exactly in half and then put these four equal pieces of paper together and tear them in half and so on until you have repeated the operation 25 times.

(1) Do you know how many pieces of paper you would have after the 25th operation?

(2) Do you know how thick the pile of paper pieces would be?

The answer to question one is: 16,777,216!!

The answer to question two is: 2.4 miles thick!!!

Suppose further that there were no windows but only one door, a door with a spring lock that couldn't be opened from the inside when sprung.

Suppose further that there were no windows but only barred skylight that couldn't be reached without a ladder. Suppose still further that you turned on the water to take a bath and couldn't turn it off.

What would you do to keep from drowning?

(See answer in adjoining column.)

Puppet shows are being used as a means of discovering what ails misbehaved children at the Bellevue Psychopathic Hospital (New York). The puppets act in specially written plays that dramatize various situations, either baldly or in the guise of fairy tales. The response of the "problem children" to these situations often reveals neurotic attitudes which, left untreated, might result seriously in later years.

Puppets received the name marionettes in the middle ages. Used in church plays, the girl puppets received, from their fancied similarity to statues of the Virgin, the endearing title of "Little Marias"—or "marionettes."

Simple or crude toys like box blocks, nested cans, floor boats, stick horses, and sand, often give a child more chance to use his imagination than do more elaborate, complex, and expensive toys.

HIDE

A small boy stood watching a cobbler at work. "What do you repair shoes with, mister?" he suddenly asked.

"Hide," said the cobbler sharply.

"Eh?" asked the boy.

"I said hide," replied the cobbler.

"What for?" the lad asked, somewhat surprised.

"Hide—the cow's outside!" sighed the man.

"Don't care if it is. Who's afraid of a cow, anyway?" said the youngster defiantly.

The train was just pulling out when the breathless lad dashed to the ticket window. "Hurry up," he gasped. "Gimme a round-trip ticket."

"Where to?"

The boy looked at the ticket man in disgust. "Back here," he panted. "Where didja think?"

HERE'S THAT ANSWER

If you're really worried, you would reach down in the tub and pull out the plug.

Mother (after relating a pathetic story): Now, Reggie, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy you saw today who hasn't any father?

Reggie (clutching rabbit): Couldn't we give him father instead?

BOOM!

And did you hear of the Scotchman who took the children into the yard to celebrate the fourth, which he did with an explosive cry of "boom."

Boy Scout Activities

Cecil James, local Commissioner of District Boy Scout organization, has announced that, effective November 1, 1937, it will hereafter be affiliated with the Cache Valley Council at Salt Lake City. Formerly, the local groups were associated with the Long's Peak Council of Colorado. Plans have been made to have a training school for Scouts and their leaders, and the Regional Director, Oscar Kirkman, Salt Lake City, is expected to make an early visit to this city to get things under way.

The recommendation to come "under the wing" of the Utah Council was made by the Directors of the local Board, Messrs. George B. Pryde, Paul Yedinak, Dr. Oliver Chambers, E. M. Thompson, Pete Rosendale, Morgan Roberts and Cecil James.

FOR the past two summers the Boy Scouts of Queens Borough have been constructing a Tower of Friendship at Camp Man, their summer headquarters on Ten Mile River in Sullivan County, N. Y. Into the walls of this tower have gone stones of historic or other value; there are a number from foreign countries, some from every state in the Union and many donated by public leaders interested in the movement.

The tower symbolizes the spirit of good-will among Scouts everywhere—a spirit laid down by the Scout law which says a Scout is "a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout." Each summer at the opening of the camping season a beacon will be lit with appropriate ceremony to shine from the top of the tower; it will be extinguished only at the season's end as the last Scout quits camp.

ROOSEVELT HEADS DONORS

President Roosevelt heads the list of donors of stones for the tower. He sent one from his home at Hyde Park. The President has twice visited the camp, once as Governor of New York and again in 1933 as President. He is an honorary member of Suanhacky Lodge, Order of the Arrow, the National Camp Honor Brotherhood. Incidentally, Scouts of Suanhacky Lodge did the landscaping around the tower.

From Governor Lehman came a stone obtained along the shores of Lake George. Eagle Scout Paul Siple sent a stone which hails from the extinct volcano, Mount Fodick, in the Edsel Ford Mountain Range at Marie Byrd Land, Antarctica. As a mem-

ber of Admiral Byrd's second Antarctic expedition, Scout Siple led a sledging party to this polar region and camped there three days. The stone he donated to the tower came from a point 300 miles distant from Little America.

Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of scouting and Chief Scout of the World, contributed a stone from Gilwell Park, England, near the site of a statue of a bronze buffalo honoring an unknown British Scout whose "good turn" brought scouting to America. This stone was taken originally from the balustrade of the old London Bridge, which was built in the thirteenth century and endured for 500 years. Other foreign countries from which stones have come are Canada, Mexico, Chile, Ireland, Greece and Italy.—*N. Y. Times.*



Sunlight Bakery, Grocery and Filling Station at 1303-1305 Ninth Street, Rock Springs. The addition on right end was completed and opened for occupancy on July first. Mr. Thomas Cook and his staff of bakers and clerks are standing at the main entrance. Mr. Cook is standing third from the left.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Clarence Harlin, Fred Henetz, Charles Gregory, Jr., and Wilbur Parr have gone to Laramie to attend the university the coming year.

Joseph Von Rembow was confined to his home several days with illness.

Miss Blanche Parr has gone to Denver, Colorado, where she will attend the Denver University the coming year.

The R. J. Buxton family motored to Pinedale, Sunday, October 3.

Leo Sylvestri has returned to work again after a month's illness.

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SALES AND SERVICE



Rock Springs

Dwight Jones and family have returned from a visit with relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mrs. Albert Hardin is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Frank Parr entertained the members of the Westway Club of the W. B. A. at her home on Ridge avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gatti are the proud parents of a baby son born Wednesday, October 6.

Irvin Dugas is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Audrey Hansen, spelling champion of Sweetwater County, won second place in the Southwestern Wyoming spelling bee held here Friday, October 1.

George Lawson, of No. 8 Mine, has gone to Idaho, where he expects to locate.

Milan Painovich and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Carl Bozner on Eleventh Street.

Jake McDonald is seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, Sr., of Winton, visited here at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Nick Perkovich has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment.

H. Beal Atkinson, of the Rock Springs electrical department, has been transferred to the Reliance electrical department.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter Irene visited with relatives in Green River.

Reliance

Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter have returned from Chariton, Iowa, where they visited the past two months.

The Woman's Club of Reliance has resumed its meetings again. Mrs. Arch Stuart is president this year. A large attendance is reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthias visited recently in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son visited in Evanston, Wyoming, with relatives.

Mrs. James Zelenka entertained recently at a surprise birthday party for Mr. Zelenka. Cards and "Bunco" were played during the evening. Mr. Zelenka received many lovely gifts with the best wishes of his friends.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Morrow in the death of their infant son, which occurred recently at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Bucho are the proud parents of a baby daughter, and the little one has been named Irene.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Dexter and family, of Superior, visited at the Bud Manning home during the month.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Guido Anselmi upon their marriage, which took place September 19th. Mrs. Anselmi, before her marriage, was Miss Marjorie Vollack.

Mrs. John Rovach has been on the sick list.

Mr. Horace Ainscough is on the sick list.

Francois Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi, is on the sick list.

Superior

Mrs. Fred Robinson returned recently from California, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. Eric Rink is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Carrie Spowell, County Superintendent of Schools, was a recent visitor at the Superior schools.

Miss Mary Van Valkenberg is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Van Valkenberg.

Theodore Tognolli and Miss Evelyn Birleffi were married in Rock Springs Saturday evening, September 18th. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Christensen were week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti in Kemmerer.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baillie visited friends near Savery over the week-end.

Mrs. Frank Blatnitt has returned to her home in Salt Lake City after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Tom Warren.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Odorizzi at the Wyoming General Hospital, Monday, October 4, 1937.

Kenneth Powell was brought home from the Wyoming General Hospital Saturday, October 2. He is greatly improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jiacoletti were Superior visitors over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Franck, of Granger, visited over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Franck.

Winton

Mr. Ed. Dolan, principal of the Winton Grade School, resigned his position on September 30, 1937, due to ill health. He has been replaced by Mr. Ray Currie of Laramie, Wyoming.

Mr. Mike Brack underwent an operation for the removal of tonsils.

Mrs. Billy Braman of Moran, Wyoming, visited at the K. E. Krueger home during the month.

Successful elk hunters during the month include Frank Franch, Mack Shaw, Thos. Hanks and sons, Bill and Lloyd.

Little Shirley Kalinowski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kalinowski, had the misfortune to catch her hand in the wringer of a washing machine. The injuries were painful but not serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Doyle of Pinedale, Wyoming, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Jr.

Mrs. George Mars, who was called to Afton by the illness of her mother, has returned home. Her mother is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs spent a week-end in Salt Lake City visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Enfinger of Jackson, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvert Gunther.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Hutton of Montpelier, Idaho, visited with friends in Winton.

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Rock Springs

Mrs. Agnes Henkell of Hanna, Wyoming, visited at the Joe Wise home.

Mr. J. A. Williams, popular Manager of the Winton Store, spent a week-end in Ogden, Utah, on a buying trip.

Mr. Allen Kenyon of McFadden, Wyoming, visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kenyon.

Mrs. Carl Sandstrom entertained in honor of Mrs. John Valco. Five Hundred was the diversion of the evening and prizes were won by Mrs. Albert Gunther, first; Mrs. J. T. Hogau, second, and Mrs. E. O. Morris, free for all. Following the cards, a lovely lunch was served.

Hanna

The wedding of Miss Agnes Amoss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amoss, of Hanna, and Daniel Leader, of Laramie, was solemnized at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on September 18th. The bride entered the church on the arm of her uncle, W. A. Raite. She wore white satin and carried white asters and pink roses. She was preceded by her matron of honor (a cousin), Mrs. A. Warburton; maid of honor (a cousin), Miss Isabel O'Malley; four bridesmaids, Misses Marian Hinek, Dorothy Benedict, Donna Jean Jones, and Lenore Burford; two flower girls, Jean Marie Burford and Betty Warburton. The wedding march was played by Mrs. F. B. Ebbinger, Rev. Bachelder reading the ring service, which was followed by communion. Mr. Arthur Hanson, of Laramie, was best man and Louis Smith and Sammy Harrison ushers. A wedding breakfast followed at the hotel, after which the newlyweds departed for a honeymoon in Denver. They will make their home in Laramie, where Mr. Leader is employed in the Union Pacific Railroad shops.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Pomeroy are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Hanna Hospital on September 27th.

The passing of another pioneer was marked by the death of George Wilson at the Hanna Hospital on September 30th. He had been ill for some time with cancer. Funeral services were held in Laramie on October 3rd. Mr. Wilson came to Wyoming thirty years ago, and was engaged in ranching south of town. He was 57 years old.

Miss Helen Briggs (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Briggs) and Wayne Klemela were united in marriage at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Fort Collins, Colorado, on September 6th, with Rev. Vincent reading the ceremony.

A miscellaneous kitchen shower was given at the Community Hall for Mrs. Klemela by the girls of her graduating class. She received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Miss Ruth Milliken, who is taking a beauty course in Cheyenne, visited with her parents here recently.

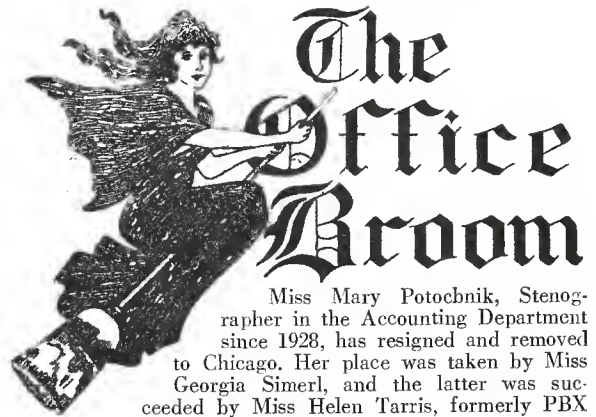
Mr. and Mrs. Dave Freeman are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Hanna Hospital on October 8th.

Another beautiful wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Catholic Church on October 3rd, when Miss Angelina Bisignano (daughter of Mrs. Frank Bisignano, of Hanna) became the bride of J. D'Orazio, of Rochester, N. Y. Father Hellrung read the ceremony. The bride, who wore white satin and carried red roses, entered on the arm of her brother, Frank Bisignano. She was preceded by her sister (Susie Bisignano) as maid of honor; two bridesmaids, Misses Julia Tacalone and Rosie Bisignano. A brother, John Bisignano, was the best man. The wedding march was played by Mrs. James Harrison and Bert Tagville. A reception followed at the bride's home, after which they departed for Rochester, New York, where they will make their future home.

Miss Lola Taylor is a patient at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi motored to Laramie a recent week-end to visit their son, Wilho, who is attending the University of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Forakis and family left for Oakland, California, where they will reside permanently. Mr. Forakis had been a resident of Hanna for the past twenty years. He was employed in No. 4 Mine.



Miss Mary Potochnik, Stenographer in the Accounting Department since 1928, has resigned and removed to Chicago. Her place was taken by Miss Georgia Simerl, and the latter was succeeded by Miss Helen Tarris, formerly PBX operator. Miss Bertha Potochnik (a sister of Mary) is the new attendant at the phone desk.

Joe Frank Wood, employed in No. 4 Mine, left for Salt Lake City, September 26th, to enter Utah University.

J. D. Foster and wife left early in October on their annual vacation. C. H. Williamson, of the Accounting Department, will, as in the past, act as Assistant Treasurer in the interim.

The chief engineer was interviewing a maintenance man who was applying for a position.

"Do you know anything at all about electrical apparatus?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"What is an armature?" asked the chief.

"Oh, that's a guy who sings for Major Bowes."

Wm. E. Wood, Clerk, Accounting Department, for many years past, tendered his resignation recently and with his family removed to Cheyenne, where he accepted service with the National Bituminous Coal Commission of this district.

The Duke of Windsor is reported as not knowing where to go or what to do. As he is reputed to be an artist with the bagpipes, let him come out to Wyoming. There is a place for him in McAuliffe's Kiltie Band.

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